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PUBLIC BATHS.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING HYGIENE AND PUBLIC BATHS, BALTIMORE, MD., MAY 13-15, 1913.

By J. A. NYDEGGER, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The second regular annual meeting of the American Association for Promoting Hygiene and Public Baths, occurred at Baltimore, Md., May 13, 14, and 15, 1913, the sessions being held in first branch council chamber of the city hall.

Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York, president of the association, presided. The mayor of Baltimore, in a brief address, tendered the delegates the freedom of the city, and assured them that he was in thorough sympathy with the idea of providing public baths for the people in our large cities, and explained that Baltimore was putting many civic improvements into effect at the present time.

Mr. Arthur M. Crane, of New York, delivered a highly interesting address on the subject "The safeguarding and care of indoor swimming pools," in which he emphasized the great need for filtering the water used in the pools. He also recommended the use of hypochlorite of lime. He said that a pound costs only 2 cents and that this is sufficient to destroy the bacteria in the water of the largest swimming-pool tanks. He advocated a thorough medical examination of the bathers and then a generous application of soap and water before permitting them to enter the pool, to prevent possible contamination from the use of these baths. Necessary as adjuncts to the above, he emphasized the importance of light by day and night, the use of scum gutters around the pools, and a sufficient number of attendants. He suggested the advantage of boys' bathing without clothing, but stated that in cases where this was not practicable the suits, which should be the property of the bathhouse, should be sterilized by steam each time after having been used.

Dr. Baruch delivered an address which was characterized by a general censure of the policy of many of our largest cities in expending vastly more funds on buildings and other public improvements than they spend for the prevention of disease. He gave figures showing that in many of the largest cities in the United States there

is but one-tenth as much money spent annually for the prevention of disease as there is for other public purposes. He also strongly advocated the placing of public baths in the public schools, declaring that the use of baths in schools would present a valuable factor in education.

Dr. John S. Fulton, secretary of the State Board of Health of Maryland, also spoke, and gave an interesting description of the origin and development of the public-bath system of Baltimore. It began with a few boys who were periodically chased away from the water by policemen. The interest which has been taken is evidenced by the installation of four large public indoor baths, modern in equipment, a large swimming pool in one of the public parks, a number of portable public baths, the invention of a Baltimore minister, which can be transported from place to place where most needed, in addition to a number of beach baths, under sanitary and police supervision, all in the course of a few years' time.

The forenoon and afternoon sessions of the second day of the meeting were taken up with the presentation of the various papers dealing with public baths, their hygiene, and the benefits derived therefrom in a public-health way.

Mr. Leonard Mason, of Newark, N. J., read a paper on "Indoor and outdoor swimming pools." He emphasized their importance as a means of promoting habits of personal cleanliness, comfort, and public health. In addition to the primary importance of the shower or cleanliness baths, he considered the subject of swimming pools from the standpoint of the recreation worker and physical educator, declaring that the delights of swimming can not be exaggerated, and that it gives an added interest to life. The methods of construction of swimming pools and methods of operating them were dealt with. He urged that in their construction the best known and most approved appliances for keeping the water clean and pure should be used. He spoke also of the importance of competitions in aquatic sports for town and city championships, claiming that such exhibitions develop wholesome rivalry centered about the swimming pool, thus making the public bath a community center, and educational, both socially and morally. He expressed the belief that the whole subject links the idea of the promotion of public health with that of public recreation.

Dr. William Royal Stokes, bacteriologist for the State of Maryland, discussed briefly "The sanitation of indoor swimming pools." He held that the most important factor in the sanitation of the swimming pool is an unpolluted condition of the water. He said that pollution may result if an impure water is used for filling the pool, and that a second source results from the many bacteria washed off

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from the surface of the body of the bathers. The main danger from bacterial pollution arises, however, when the bacteria come from patients in the early stages of the intestinal diseases, or from individuals who are convalescent, or who may be the carriers of the bacteria of the various intestinal diseases. He believed the chief danger of pollution was from the individuals who had recovered from typhoid fever, and who might at times harbor the germ of this disease in the intestine for months or even years. The same would apply also to cases of walking typhoid. He claimed that the remedy to correct the pollution was simple and easily applied, and he strongly advocated the use of calcium hypochlorite to keep the water free from pathogenic bacteria. He believed the water of indoor swimming pools did not require refiltration in addition to the use of calcium hypochlorite, which had been used so successfully in the water supply of Baltimore to prevent typhoid fever, unless it might be for the purpose of removing the sediment in suspension. The calcium hypochlorite should be used in the proportion of 1.5 parts to 1,000,000 parts of water.

Mrs. Mary Jacobson, of Newark, N. J., presented an interesting and instructive paper on "Campaign work for promoting public baths." The talk was illustrated with lantern slides. Those interested in the subject in Newark were constantly confronted with the imperative need for sanitary bathing facilities for the poor and also soon learned to know of this same need for the mechanic and his family, who could not afford to pay high rents. The outcome was that after years of patient and persistent work in interesting organizations in the city, municipal bodies, and later State officials, favorable legislation was finally enacted providing for an appropriation of \$250,000 for erecting in Newark a large public bath, which for beauty of architecture, perfection of sanitation, and convenience of management is not excelled by any other bathhouse in this country. The opening of this bath for the use of the public in the near future will fill a much-felt want and will promote greatly the health and recreation of the masses in this densely populated city. A society is furthering the interests of public health by recommending the abolition of bathing suits and the substitution of sheets, which are less insanitary, more lasting, and less expensive to launder. The workers feel that the public baths have a real place in the life of a city and are productive of much good.

Mr. H. C. Muller, of Trenton, N. J., following the previous speaker, made an address on "Tile; its sanitary and decorative value in the construction of public baths." He expressed the view that the construction of the pool and shower and approaches should be such that no corners or open seams or cracks are present. He claimed

that decorated tiling, properly laid, is durable and presents a polished surface easily kept clean and one always presentable and attractive.

Dr. August Windolph, of New York, spoke on "The American bath; its location, plan, and construction." He said that although the earliest records showed that public baths were first introduced in this country in 1850, but little attention was paid to the subject until 1890, though a few isolated buildings of the river-type bath, poor and crude imitations of European models, had been used previous to that date; that it was Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York, who started a movement that may be described as a new social spirit, a civic renaissance, in introducing the rain or shower bath; and that it is only within the last decade that bath building has shown systematic development. Each municipality, heretofore, had approached and solved the problem after its own fashion. He claimed that the customary European practice of choosing a site of sufficient dimensions to furnish most of the bathing facilities in one place is not thought to be desirable in this country, because the site selected is usually in a densely populated part of the city, the price of the site is high, and the public funds will not usually permit a large initial expenditure. He stated that American baths are not characterized by elaborate halls, staircases, and rooms devoted to various other purposes than bathing; also that we have eliminated steam, hot air, and vapor baths. He claimed that the combined pool and shower variety of bath has up to the present time been the most favored by our municipalities, and that it has many advantages of economy, practicability, and simplicity which have appealed to the authorities. He thought that in a small city the shower equipment is the most suitable. He believed that in construction a bath must be considered from the standpoint of sanitation, being a valuable asset for all large cities, tending to the elevation of both the moral and physical well-being of the community.

A number of brief reports by members of the association on the progress of the public bath movement in various cities showed a healthy growth and a great increase in attendance over preceding years. Hope was expressed that much public interest might be aroused, following the present meeting, and that thus a great expansion of the public bath system, for which the time is ripe, might be accomplished.

H. D. Tutwiler, commissioner of recreation, Indianapolis, Ind., gave an interesting address on the method adopted there to give the citizens an opportunity for aquatic sports. An abandoned gas tank, attached to a city fire plug, constitutes at present the public swimming pool of the city. Before this pool was established there were more deaths due to drowning in the vicinity of that city than there were at Atlantic City. He said the special feature of the Indianapolis system is that public recreation of all kinds, including public baths

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and public playgrounds, is under the commissioner of recreation, and that much good had resulted from this arrangement. A launch provided for the purpose of patrolling the two confluent streams near the city, manned by life-savers, was the means of saving many lives during the great flood of last spring. Besides carrying food to several hundred marooned people, it conveyed at least 800 to 1,000 others to places of safety. Following his talk, Mr. Tutwiler exhibited an interesting series of motion pictures of the public recreation grounds, etc., of Indianapolis.

Dr. Wilson Burdick, director of the public athletic league, Baltimore, delivered an interesting address on the "Relation of public athletic work to public baths," and told of the cooperation between the league and the public bath commission of Baltimore, laying particular emphasis on the medals which were offered by the league for proficiency in swimming.

Dr. William Hale, superintendent of public baths of Brooklyn, N. Y., spoke on the general topic, "A municipal department for baths and gymnasiums." Dr. Hale offered many valuable suggestions as to how such a department should be conducted.

The morning session was marked by a discussion on the relative value of pool and shower bathing. Dr. Baruch, president of the association, maintained that the shower bath was the only hygienically cleansing bath, and that the pool was chiefly valuable in furnishing means for recreation and exercise. While this point met with general approval it was also maintained that the pool was a most desirable feature of a public bath, as it offered a strong inducement to some to take the shower who probably could not be induced to take it under any other circumstances.

Miss Catharine F. Mehrrens, president Women's Life Saving League, New York, spoke on "The importance of swimming and life-saving instructions to women." Instruction in this subject, especially for working women, employed during the day, seems to have received its first serious consideration in New York City from the league. Membership in this organization, which is only three years old, has reached a thousand. The league conceived the idea that swimming must be taken up, sooner or later, as a branch of elementary education in every locality. The points for the consideration of every community are the confidence that swimming gives the individual, and its pleasure-giving and health-giving qualities. No other form of athletics gives such all-round exercise and is so well adapted to women and girls. It is especially advantageous to those who have long hours in the office or at the desk or counter, and is a beneficial recreation. Such health-giving athletics tend to the moral and social uplifting of women.

Mr. Todd, superintendent of public baths of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, spoke briefly of the marked progress made in the advancement of public bathing during the past year in the second largest city in the world. In the year 1912 the borough had in operation 12 interior and 6 floating free municipal baths, and 6,375,133 free baths were given. The average cost per bath was a little over 3 cents. One of the most difficult problems confronting the city during the last year was that of persuading the people to patronize the baths. Steps had to be taken to make the baths popular by establishing in them well equipped gymnasiums and other forms of amusements. In further pursuance of this plan every possible effort is used to make the appearance of the building attractive and inviting. Arrangements have been perfected for the construction of larger and more perfect indoor sanitary swimming pools in various sections of the borough. Many new changes in the method of operation of the baths have been considered and will be put into force.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

SMALLPOX.

California Report for June, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Deaths.	Vaccination history of cases.			
			Number vaccinated within seven years preceding attack.	Number last vaccinated more than seven years preceding attack.	Number never successfully vaccinated.	Vaccination history not obtained or uncertain.
California:						
Alameda County— Berkeley.....	2				2	
Contra Costa County— Walnut Creek.....	2				2	
Humboldt County— Rural.....	3				3	
Lake County— Kelseyville.....	6			1	5	
Imperial County— Rural.....		3				
Los Angeles County— Los Angeles.....	14			3	11	
Mendocino County— Irmulco.....	1				1	
Nevada County— Grass Valley.....	1					1
Nevada City.....	10				8	2
Sacramento County— Sacramento.....	1				1	
San Diego County— San Diego.....	2				2	
San Francisco County— San Francisco.....	3				3	
Santa Clara County— San Jose.....	3		1		1	1
Solano County— Suisun.....	3				3	
Stanislaus County— Modesto.....	1			1		
Total.....	52	3	1	5	42	4

California—Alameda and San Francisco.

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 1913, 1 case of smallpox had been notified at Alameda and 2 cases at San Francisco, Cal.

SMALLPOX—Continued.**California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 1913, 1 case of smallpox had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal.

Indiana—Evansville.

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 1913, 2 cases of smallpox had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 847 cases reported since October 1, 1912.

The population of Evansville in 1910 was 69,647.

Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois (June 1-30):			Indiana (June 1-30)—Contd.		
Counties—			Counties—Continued.		
Alexander.....	1		Lawrence.....	8	
Brown.....	12		Madison.....	7	
Bureau.....	9		Marion.....	1	
Champaign.....	1		Marshall.....	1	
Cook.....	8		Martin.....	4	
Ford.....	6		Miami.....	2	
Franklin.....	1		Noble.....	1	
Fulton.....	3		Owen.....	3	
Gallatin.....	1		Perry.....	1	
Greene.....	1		Posey.....	2	
Hardin.....	4		St. Joseph.....	2	
Iroquois.....	1		Vanderburg.....	42	
Jefferson.....	2		Vermilion.....	8	
Jersey.....	6		Vigo.....	32	
Kane.....	9		Wabash.....	4	
Lake.....	1		Warrick.....	14	
La Salle.....	6		Washington.....	4	
Lawrence.....	4		Wayne.....	1	
Lee.....	8		Whitley.....	1	
McLean.....	2		Total.....	203	1
Madison.....	6				
Montgomery.....	1				
Ogle.....	1				
Peoria.....	1				
Piatt.....	15		North Dakota (June 1-30):		
Pike.....	1		Counties—		
Richland.....	2		Burleigh.....	1	
Rock Island.....	8		Foster.....	6	
Saline.....	2		Ramsey.....	3	
Sangamon.....	1		Williams.....	3	
Stephenson.....	2		Total.....	13	
Union.....	5				
Vermilion.....	6		South Carolina (June 1-30):		
Wabash.....	1		Counties—		
Wayne.....	1		Aiken.....	1	
Will.....	6		Anderson.....	3	
Total.....	145		Charleston.....	3	
Indiana (June 1-30):			Dillon.....	3	
Counties—			Florence.....	1	
Blackford.....	1		Greenville.....	2	
Carroll.....	2		Laurens.....	8	
Cass.....	1		Lexington.....	3	
Clark.....	19		Newberry.....	1	
Clay.....	1		Oconee.....	2	
Dearborn.....	2		Richmond.....	14	
Floyd.....	10		Spartanburg.....	7	
Fountain.....	2		Sumter.....	18	
Gibson.....	3		Williamsburg.....	12	
Grant.....	5		Total.....	78	
Hancock.....	1				
Jackson.....	1				
Johnson.....	1				
Knox.....	10				
Lake.....	6				
			Texas (June 1-30):		
			Counties—		
			Archer.....	10	
			Brown.....	2	
			Childress.....	12	
			Dallas.....	29	

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SMALLPOX—Continued.**Miscellaneous State Reports—Continued.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas (June 1-30)—Contd. Counties—Continued.			Utah (June 1-30): Counties—		
Gray.....	4		Boxelder.....	5	
Hall.....	5		Cache.....	7	
Harris.....	4	2	Davis.....	12	
Hidalgo.....	1		Grand.....	1	
Hunt.....	6		Salt Lake.....	61	
Kaufman.....	4		San Juan.....	6	
Lubbock.....	10		Sanpete.....	8	
Rockwall.....	4		Tooele.....	10	
Tarrant.....	13		Utah.....	5	
Travis.....	4		Weber.....	1	
Total.....	108		Total.....	116	

City Reports for Week Ended July 12, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	1		Manchester, N. H.....	1	
Austin, Tex.....	1		Marinette, Wis.....	3	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		Milwaukee, Wis.....		
Chicago, Ill.....	3		Moline, Ill.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Montgomery, Ala.....	3	
Danville, Ill.....	2		Roanoke, Va.....	1	
Evansville, Ind.....	2		Sacramento, Cal.....	2	
Knoxville, Tenn.....	4		St. Joseph, Mo.....	1	
Lexington, Ky.....	1		Spokane, Wash.....	2	
Lowell, Mass.....	1		Superior, Wis.....	1	

TYPHOID FEVER.**State Reports for June, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		California—Continued.	
Alameda County—		San Joaquin County—	
Alameda.....	2	Lodi.....	1
Berkeley.....	4	Stanislaus County—	
Irvington.....	1	Oakdale.....	1
Oakland.....	6	Thalheim.....	1
Rural.....	3	Tehama County—	
Colusa County—		Rural.....	2
Colusa.....	1	Yolo County—	
Rural.....	1	Woodland.....	1
Fresno County—			
Fresno.....	1		
Lassen County—			
Rural.....	3		
Los Angeles County—		Indiana:	
Alhambra.....	1	Blackford County.....	1
Los Angeles.....	17	Brown County.....	1
Rural.....	1	Clark County.....	18
Madera County—		Dearborn County.....	1
Madera.....	1	Decatur County.....	1
Riverside County—		Dekalb County.....	1
Corona.....	1	Delaware County.....	1
Sacramento County—		Elkhart County.....	1
Sacramento.....	20	Floyd County.....	2
San Francisco County—		Fulton County.....	1
San Francisco.....	24	Gibson County.....	3
San Luis Obispo County—		Greene County.....	2
Templeton.....	1	Hamilton County.....	3
San Mateo County—		Jackson County.....	2
Rural.....	1	Johnson County.....	4
		Lake County.....	5

TYPHOID FEVER—Continued.

State Reports for June, 1913—Continued.

Places.	Number of new case reported during month.	Places.	Number of new case reported during month.
Indiana—Continued.		Texas—Continued.	
Laporte County.....	1	Comal County—	
Lawrence County.....	7	New Braunfels.....	1
Marion County.....	12	Dallas County—	
Martin County.....	1	Dallas.....	34
Monroe County.....	1	Ellis County—	
Montgomery County.....	8	Midlothian.....	2
Perry County.....	1	Gray County—	
Pike County.....	2	McLean.....	1
Putnam County.....	1	Grayson County—	
Scott County.....	3	Whitesboro.....	1
Shelby County.....	1	Hale County—	
St. Joseph County.....	1	Plainview.....	1
Switzerland County.....	2	Hall County—	
Tippecanoe County.....	2	Eastline.....	1
Vanderburgh County.....	2	Iron County.....	2
Vermilion County.....	1	Johnson County—	
Vigo County.....	1	Cleburne.....	9
Wabash County.....	1	Lavaca County—	
Total.....	95	Shiner.....	1
North Dakota:		Lubbock County—	
Burleigh County.....	1	Slaton.....	10
Cavalier County.....	3	Mason County—	
Golden Valley County.....	1	Mason.....	1
McHenry County.....	1	McLennan County—	
Ward County.....	2	West.....	6
Total.....	8	Rockwall County—	
Texas: ¹		Rockwall.....	1
Brown County—		Tarrant County—	
Brownwood.....	2	Fort Worth.....	7
Burnet County—		Travis County—	
Burnet.....	1	Austin.....	9
Childress County—		Van Zandt County—	
Childress.....	1	Edgewood.....	1
Coleman County—		Williamson County—	
Coleman.....	4	Georgetown.....	1
		Total.....	97

¹ The morbidity returns from Texas are incomplete.

Indiana—Evansville.

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 94 cases of typhoid fever had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making a total of 148 cases reported since June 14, 1913.

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

State Reports for June, 1913.

Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases reported during month.
California:		North Dakota:	
Sacramento County—		Cavalier County.....	1
Sacramento City.....	1	Texas: ¹	
San Francisco County—		Brown County.....	
San Francisco.....	1	Tarrant County—	
Total.....	2	Fort Worth.....	2
Indiana:		Total.....	3
Marion County.....	1		

¹ The morbidity returns from Texas are incomplete.

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CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS—Continued.**California—Los Angeles.**

Senior Surg. Brooks, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 1913, 3 cases of cerebrospinal meningitis had been notified in Los Angeles, Cal., making a total of 82 cases reported since January 1, 1913.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 12, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bennington, Vt.....	1		La Crosse, Wis.....		1
Boston, Mass.....	1	1	Little Rock, Ark.....	5	
Cambridge, Mass.....	1		Los Angeles, Cal.....	3	1
Chicago, Ill.....	1	2	Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1		New Orleans, La.....	2	1
Columbus, Ohio.....	1		San Francisco, Cal.....	2	1

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).**State Reports for June, 1913.**

Places.	Number of new cases re- ported during month.	Places.	Number of new cases re- ported during month.
California:		Texas: ¹	
Fresno County—		Brown County—	
Fresno City.....	1	Elkins.....	1
San Francisco County—		Brownwood.....	1
San Francisco.....	1	Grayson County—	
Total.....	2	Whitesboro.....	1
Indiana:		Glascock County—	
Gibson County.....	1	Garden City.....	2
Whitley County.....	1	Harris County.....	1
Total	2	Tarrant County—	
		Fort Worth.....	4
		Total.....	10

¹ The morbidity returns from Texas are incomplete.

Texarkana, Ark., Tex., and Vicinity.

Surg. Francis, of the Public Health Service, reported that during the period from April 5 to June 28, 1913, 134 cases of poliomyelitis had been notified in Texarkana, Ark., Tex., and vicinity. Of these, 50 cases occurred in Texarkana or within 2 miles of the city limits and 93 occurred in the vicinity outside of this area. Sixty-six of the cases which occurred outside of Texarkana were in the families of farmers or in families living under farm conditions, and 27 cases were in towns.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 12, 1913.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1		St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	
Cambidge, Mass.....	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.....	1	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1		Springfield, Mass.....	2	
Newark, N. J.....	1				

ERYSIPelas.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 12, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bennington, Vt.	1		Milwaukee, Wis.	1	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Philadelphia, Pa.	3	1
Boston, Mass.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	2
Buffalo, N. Y.	1		St. Louis, Mo.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	4	1	San Francisco, Cal.	6	1
Cincinnati, Ohio.	2		South Omaha, Nebr.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	3		Steelton, Pa.	1	

PELLAGRA.

During the week ended July 12, 1913, pellagra was reported by cities as follows: Boston, Mass., 1 death; Buffalo, N. Y., 1 death; Montgomery, Ala., 2 cases with 2 deaths; Nashville, Tenn., 3 cases with 3 deaths; New Orleans, La., 3 deaths.

PLAQUE.**Rats Collected and Examined.**

Places.	Week ended.	Found dead.	Total collected.	Examined.	Found infected.
California:					
Cities—					
Oakland	July 12, 1913	59	597	288	None.
Berkeley	do	12	151	73	Do.
San Francisco	do	24	1,882	1,184	Do.
Washington:					
City—					
Seattle	July 5, 1913		595	559	Do.
Do.	July 12, 1913		898	829	Do.

¹ Rats taken from steamship Nile: Trapped, 2.

California—Squirrels Collected and Examined.

During the week ended July 12, 1913, there were examined for plague infection 632 ground squirrels from Contra Costa County, 101 from San Benito County, 47 from Alameda County, 29 from San Joaquin County, and 1 squirrel from the city of San Francisco.

Plague-Infected Squirrels Found.

Plague-infected squirrels were found in Contra Costa County as follows: June 30, 1913, 1 squirrel; July 5, 1913, 16 squirrels.

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PNEUMONIA.**Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 12, 1913.**

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alameda, Cal.	1	1	Manchester, N. H.	1	1
Auburn, N. Y.	1	1	Philadelphia, Pa.	8	19
Chicago, Ill.	27	46	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10	11
Cleveland, Ohio	6	10	Reading, Pa.	2	—
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	1	San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	1	1	San Francisco, Cal.	5	—

RABIES.**Almeda, Cal.—Rabies in Animals.**

Surg. Long, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 1913, 1 case of canine rabies had been notified in Alameda, Cal.

TETANUS.

During the week ended July 12, 1913, tetanus was reported by cities as follows: Chicago, Ill., 2 deaths; Cumberland, Md., 1 death; Hartford, Conn., 1 case; Los Angeles, Cal., 1 case with 1 death; New Orleans, La., 1 death.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS.**State Reports for June, 1913.**

	Scarlet fever.	Measles.	Diphtheria.
California	85	215	110
Indiana	320	2,196	129
Maryland, exclusive of Baltimore city	30	508	32
North Dakota	17	88	28
Texas ¹	28	—	6

¹ The morbidity returns from Texas are incomplete.

Evansville, Ind.—Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria.

Acting Asst. Surg. Neary, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 1913, 1 case of scarlet fever, 2 cases of measles, and 1 case of diphtheria had been notified in Evansville, Ind., making totals of 460 cases of scarlet fever reported since October 1, 1912; 144 cases of measles reported since January 1, 1913; and 337 cases of diphtheria reported since August 1, 1912.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Measles.

Surg. Stoner, of the Public Health Service, reported by telegraph that during the week ended July 26, 1913, 17 cases of measles, with 2 deaths, had been notified in Pittsburgh, Pa., making a total of 9,583 cases, with 165 deaths, reported since November 1, 1912.

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 12, 1913.

Cities.	Popula-tion United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu-losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Over 500,000 inhabitants:										
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	215	8	1	31	2	9	—	16	19
Boston, Mass.	670,585	216	44	4	81	—	16	1	56	26
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	651	126	14	93	4	86	9	202	79
Cleveland, Ohio.	560,663	155	39	2	72	5	10	4	29	11
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	483	28	1	101	2	9	—	102	39
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	173	16	1	41	—	42	4	30	18
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	217	23	1	13	—	7	—	31	18
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabitants:										
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	4	—	—	23	—	5	—	38	8
Cincinnati, Ohio.	364,463	144	8	1	2	—	3	—	34	15
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	133	7	1	32	—	13	—	27	20
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	108	16	4	22	—	5	—	10	16
Newark, N. J.	347,469	121	11	3	53	1	12	—	35	10
New Orleans, La.	339,075	155	9	3	21	1	1	—	15	20
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	108	3	1	5	1	2	—	31	9
Washington, D. C.	331,069	109	4	—	9	—	6	—	27	13
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants:										
Providence, R. I.	224,326	68	8	—	2	—	6	—	4	11
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants:										
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	22	4	1	9	—	2	—	5	3
Columbus, Ohio.	181,548	59	2	—	3	—	—	—	10	4
Dayton, Ohio.	116,577	38	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	4	1	—	17	2	3	—	5	2
Grand Rapids, Mich.	122,571	20	7	—	10	—	—	—	12	5
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	36	4	—	11	—	—	—	—	4
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	46	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
Richmond, Va.	127,628	40	—	—	—	—	2	—	6	4
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	49	15	1	16	1	3	—	—	7
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	52	2	—	11	—	5	—	4	5
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabitants:										
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	12	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Bayonne, N. J.	55,545	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	13	—	—	11	—	1	—	4	2
Camden, N. J.	94,538	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	9	—
Covington, Ky.	53,270	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	1
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Erie, Pa.	66,525	23	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
Evansville, Ind.	69,647	26	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	15	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	21	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	38	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	1
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	18	4	—	4	—	—	—	7	—
Johnstown, Pa.	55,482	25	7	1	5	1	2	—	—	—
Kansas City, Kans.	82,331	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	—
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	2
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	10	4	—	7	—	—	—	5	1
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	27	1	—	6	—	—	—	1	1
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	33	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	6
Passaic, N. J.	54,773	14	1	1	10	—	—	—	4	1
Pawtucket, R. I.	51,622	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Reading, Pa.	96,071	36	4	1	3	—	3	2	5	1
Saginaw, Mich.	50,510	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
St. Joseph, Mo.	77,403	19	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	2
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	18	4	1	1	—	4	1	—	—
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	8	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	31	4	—	2	—	2	—	8	3
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	42	8	—	2	—	1	1	4	3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	22	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	1
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	41	7	1	14	1	4	—	8	4

August 1, 1913

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 12, 1913—Continued.

Cities:	Population United States census 1910.	Total deaths from all causes.	Diphtheria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:										
Atlantic City, N. J.	46,150	12			4		2			..
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	5			1					1
Aurora, Ill.	29,807	14					1			
Austin, Tex.	29,860	13								
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	20	1		39	2			1	1
Brookline, Mass.	27,792	9			2				2	
Chester, Mass.	32,452	11	1		4		1		1	1
Chicopee, Mass.	25,401	10					1		3	
Danville, Ill.	27,871	10			2	2				
East Orange, N. J.	34,371				1				3	
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	6					1			2
Everett, Mass.	33,484	3	1		4		2		1	1
Fitchburg, Mass.	37,826	6			9				1	
Haverhill, Mass.	44,115	9	2		2		1		3	4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	39,437	7							4	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	36,346	6			1					
La Crosse, Wis.	30,417	8	2		1				1	
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227						1			
Lexington, Ky.	35,099	12							1	2
Little Rock, Ark.	45,941		2							
Lynchburg, Va.	29,494	12							1	1
Malden, Mass.	44,404	8	4	1	1		1		1	
Montgomery, Ala.	38,136	19			1				2	
Newcastle, Pa.	36,280				2					
Newport, Ky.	30,309	16							2	2
Newton, Mass.	39,806	10			2					1
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	30,445	10	1		2		1			2
Norristown, Pa.	27,875	12	1	1						1
Orange, N. J.	29,630	6			1					
Pasadena, Cal.	30,201	5			3					
Pittsfield, Mass.	32,121	9			3		1	2		
Portsmouth, Va.	33,190	5			1				1	
Racine, Wis.	38,002	7	2		3		2			
Roanoke, Va.	34,574	6							1	
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	23	1		8		1			4
San Diego, Cal.	33,578	7			1				5	4
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,259	11								
Springfield, Ohio.	46,921		1		4					
Superior, Wis.	40,384	7			2		1		3	
Taunton, Mass.	34,259	10	1		3	1			1	1
Waltham, Mass.	27,834	5			1				2	
West Hoboken, N. J.	35,403		2						4	
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	11	2		9				1	
Williamsport, Pa.	31,800	8								
York, Pa.	44,750		1		1		1		3	
Zanesville, Ohio.	28,026	11	1				1			2
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:										
Alameda, Cal.	23,833	7								1
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,817	6			1					6
Bennington, Vt.	21,705	2	1							
Biddeford, Me.	17,079	5	1							
Braddock, Pa.	17,759				1					
Cambridge, Ohio.	17,327	3								
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	6								1
Columbus, Ind.	6,719	5								1
Concord, N. H.	21,477	11			6					1
Corpus Christi, Tex.	4,703						1			
Cumberland, Md.	21,839	12	1		1				3	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	11,616	2				16				
Galesburg, Ill.	22,089	3								
Gloucester, Mass.	26,121								2	
Harrison, N. J.	14,489	4	1	1						
Kearney, N. J.	18,659	4	3		2				1	
La Fayette, Ind.	20,081	4							2	
Lebanon, Pa.	17,628								3	
Marinette, Wis.	16,195	4					2			
Marlboro, Md.	14,759	3			5					1
Massillon, Ohio.	23,830	2								
Medford, Mass.	23,150	3	2		1					1
Melrose, Mass.	15,715	4							2	1
Moline, Ill.	24,190	8	2	1	2					1

SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, DIPHTHERIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Continued.

Cases and Deaths Reported by Cities for Week Ended July 12, 1913—Continued.

IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

HAWAII.

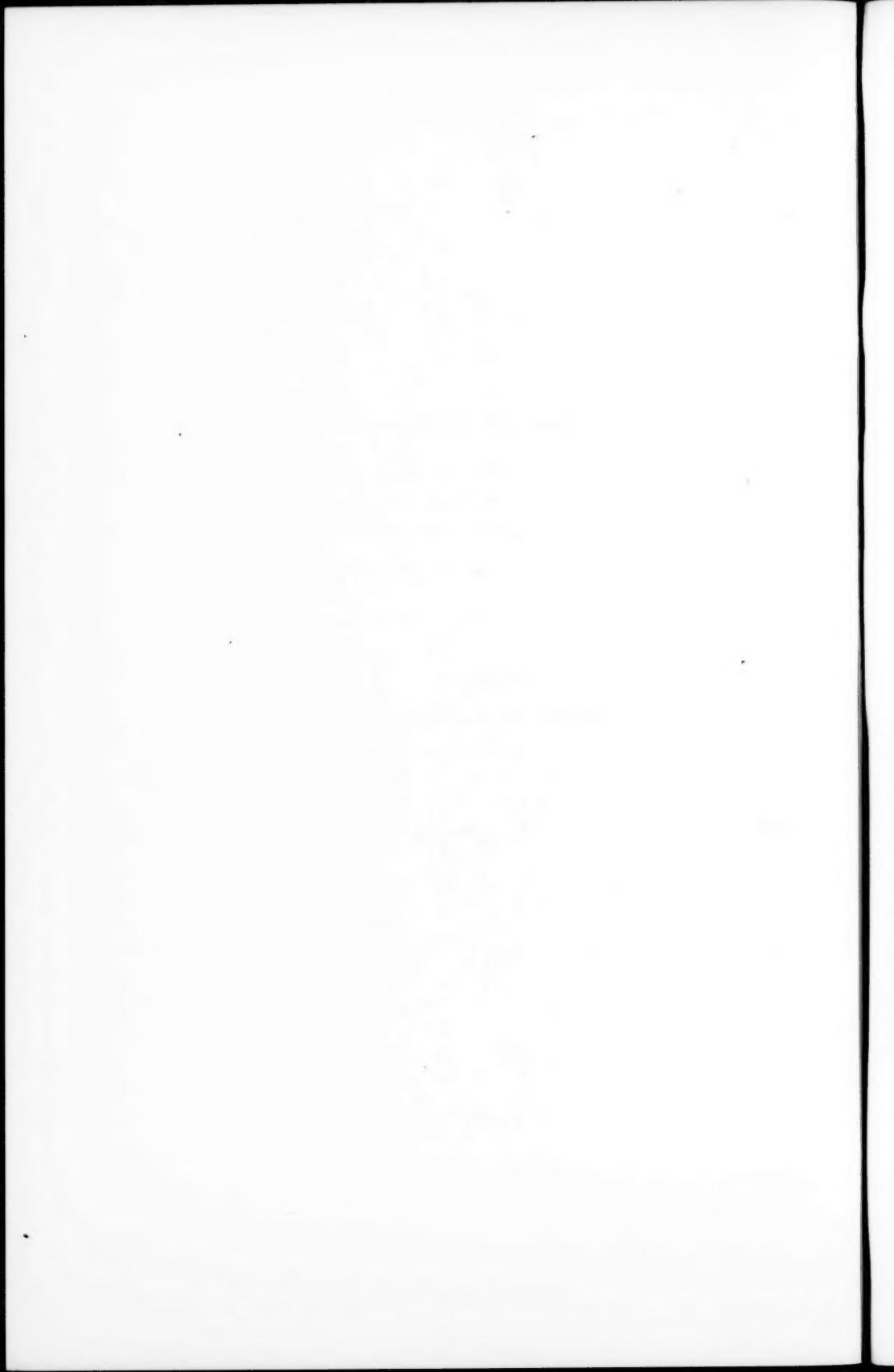
Examination of Rodents.

Rats and mongoose have been examined in Hawaii as follows: Week ended July 5, 1913, at Honolulu, 300; week ended June 28, 1913, Hilo, 1,819; Honokaa, 1,579. One plague-infected rat was found at Honokaa.

PORTO RICO.

Rodents Collected and Examined.

Passed Asst. Surg. Creel reports that during the week ended July 12, 1913, there were examined 889 rodents, collected from various points in Porto Rico, and that of these, 657 were collected from various parts of San Juan municipality. None was found infected with plague.



FOREIGN REPORTS.

BARBADOS.

Precautions against Importation of Plague.

The following statement was received under date of July 4, 1913, from the port health officer:

Measures for the prevention of the importation of rat plague and human plague have been carried out at the port of Bridgetown, Barbados, since 1906, as follows:

RAT PLAGUE.

1. All vessels arriving from ports infected with or suspected to be infected with plague have to undergo fumigation prior to coming alongside the wharves.

2. All vessels arriving from ports infected with or suspected to be infected with plague and lying at anchor in the roadstead are required to have efficient rat guards on all ropes connecting them to lighters or water-supplying steamboats alongside.

3. Cargo from ports infected with or suspected to be infected with plague can only be discharged during daylight, and all rat-food cargo from such ports is examined by officers of the health authority on board prior to being put in vessels' slings for discharge into lighters, in order to discover any broken and thus possibly rat-containing packages.

On March 3, 1913, the following regulation was brought into operation. This regulation will not only further aid in the protection of the port, but by reason of its prevention of the vessels affected by the regulation being vermin carriers will also benefit owners and the ports to which these vessels trade.

1. Every ship registered in this island or employed on intercolonial voyages as defined by the merchants' shipping act of 1898 shall, when lying in the careenage, be fumigated to the satisfaction of the health officer after her cargo has been discharged, provided that such ship has not been fumigated within the preceding three months.

2. None of the expenses in any way connected with the fumigation of such ship shall be borne by the ship.

HUMAN PLAGUE.

1. Passengers and crews of vessels from ports infected or suspected to be infected with plague are medically inspected prior to the admission of the vessel to pratique.
2. Persons landing from such vessels are subject to daily medical surveillance for such a number of days as will complete a period of 10 days, dating from their embarkation at the port infected with or suspected to be infected with plague.
3. The baggage of such passengers is disinfected if the health officer considers such procedure necessary.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.**Plague.**

From May 15 to June 12, 1913, there were notified in British East Africa 15 cases of plague with 14 deaths. The cases were distributed as follows: Mombasa, 10; Kisumu, 3; Nairobi, 2.

CHINA.**Amoy—Plague.**

During the week ended June 21, 1913, there were notified at Amoy 40 deaths from plague.

Hongkong—Plague—Plague-Infected Rats.

During the week ended June 14, 1913, there were notified at Hongkong 10 cases of plague with 8 deaths. During the same period there were examined for plague infection 2,117 rats, of which number 13 were found to be infected with plague. On July 31, 25 cases of plague were reported.

CUBA.**Habana—Transmissible Diseases.**

JULY 1-10, 1913.

Diseases.	New cases.	Deaths.	Remaining under treatment.
Leprosy.....	3	.....	249
Malaria.....	12	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	10	2	31
Diphtheria.....	15	.....	13
Scarlet fever.....	22	1	28
Measles.....	23	.....	32
Varicella.....	12	.....	13
Paratyphoid fever.....	2	.....	6
Hydrophobia.....	1	.....	1

¹ One case came from Oriente province and the other from the steamship *Meredio*.

August 1, 1913

RUSSIA.**Astrakhan—Pneumonic Plague.**

From June 3 to 10, 1913, 9 deaths from pneumonic plague were notified in the Tsarev district, government of Astrakhan.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**Lagos—Yellow Fever.**

A case of yellow fever was notified at Lagos May 12, 1913. On July 23 yellow fever was again reported present.

TURKEY IN ASIA.**Smyrna—Cholera.**

Cholera was reported present at Smyrna July 31, 1913.

URUGUAY.**Montevideo—Plague.**

Plague was reported present at Montevideo July 28, 1913.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 1, 1913.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
British East Indies:		*		
Java:				
Batavia.....	June 8-14.....	41	35	
Madioen, Province.....	Apr. 22-28.....	1	1	
Siribu.....	Apr. 7-27.....	27	23	
India:				
Madras.....	June 15-21.....	1	.....
Moulmine.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	July 8-10.....	50	.....	Among prisoners from Saloniki vilayet.
Turkey in Asia:				
Smyrna.....	July 31.....			Present.

YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	June 1-15.....		1	
Southern Nigeria:				
Lagos.....	May 12.....	1	.....	July 23, present.

PLAGUE.

British East Africa.....	May 15-June 12.....	.....		1 death. Report from Apr. 15-May 14 not received.
Kisumu.....	do.....	3	.....
Mombasa.....	do.....	10	.....
Nairobi.....	do.....	2	.....
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 15-28.....	6	1	
China:				
Amoy.....	June 21.....			40 deaths.
Hongkong.....				July 31, 25 cases.
India:				
Calcutta.....	May 25-June 7.....	.....	76	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	51	48	
Russia:				
Astrakhan—Tsarev, district.....	June 3-10.....		9	Pneumonic form.
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....				July 28, present.

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received During Week Ended Aug. 1, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria:				
Departments—				Including previous report.
Constantine.....	Apr. 1-30.....	18	.....
Oran.....	do.....	16	.....
Belgium:	July 1-7.....	1	.....
Brazil:				
Antwerp.....	June 30-July 5.....	4	4	
Para.....	June 1-15.....		37	
Canada:				
Montreal.....	July 6-19.....	8	.....
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 15-21.....	1	.....
Santiago.....	June 15-29.....			Present.
China:				
Nanking.....	June 21.....			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	June 25-July 8.....	1	3	
Cairo.....	June 4-10.....	3	.....
France:				
Lyon.....	June 23-29.....		1	
Paris.....	June 22-28.....	1	.....
India:				
Madras.....	June 15-21.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....	May 1-31.....	28	12	
Japan:				
Kobe.....	June 23-29.....	1	.....
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	June 16-21.....		2	
Guadalajara.....	June 22-July 5.....	4	.....
Mexico.....	May 11-June 7.....	81	46	
Monterey.....	June 23-July 6.....		4	
Veracruz.....	June 30-July 5.....	3	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 29-July 16.....	16	.....
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 22-July 5.....	5	.....
Russia:				
Batum.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Libau.....	July 1-6.....	1	1	
Odessa.....	June 22-28.....	6	3	
Riga.....	do.....	6	.....
St. Petersburg.....	June 15-21.....	1	.....
Spain:				
Almeria.....	June 1-30.....		2	
Barcelona.....	June 21-July 12.....		28	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Valencia.....	June 22-28.....	2	.....
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 15-July 5.....	9	3	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 22-July 5.....		12	
Saloniki.....	June 23-July 6.....		6	

Reports Received from June 28 to July 25, 1913.**CHOLERA.**

Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	May 18-June 7.....	118	87	4 cases among Europeans.
Sibiru.....	Mar. 24-Apr. 6.....	90	81	
In Ila:				
Bassein.....	May 4-June 7.....	22	16	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-June 7.....		246	
Bombay.....	May 25-June 14.....	4	3	
Moulmine.....	May 4-17.....	4	4	
Serbia:				
Belgrade.....	July 10.....			Present.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17.....		7	
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki, vilayet.....				June 22, abating; July 10, still present in Kavalla, Drama, Orfana, Serres, and Stroumitza.

August 1, 1913

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to July 25, 1913—Continued.****YELLOW FEVER.**

Places	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Brazil:				
Pernambuco.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	
Do.....	June 1-7.....	1	1	July 8, 2 fatal cases.
Cuba:				
Habana.....	July 16.....			1 case on steamship Hydra, which left Manaos June 17, Para June 21. Four deaths occurred en voyage: 2 at Manaos, 1 at Guantanamo, and 1 at Cienfuegos.
Ecuador:				
Duran.....	May 1-31.....	1		
Guayaquil.....	do.....	15	11	
Milagro.....	do.....	8	4	
Naranjito.....	do.....	1	1	
Mexico:				
Campeche.....	May 25-31.....	1	1	1 fatal case to June 7 reported on p. 1373, Part I.
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	Feb. 1-28.....	1		
Do.....	June 18.....	1		From Valencia.

PLAQUE.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-25.....	8	4	Total Apr. 9-June 25: Cases 81, deaths 59.
Chile:				
Iquique.....	May 11-June 14.....	6	3	June 8, 2 cases with 1 death.
China:				May 18-June 14, still present in Ampo, Chaoyang, Fungshun, Kityang, Puning, Ta-pu, and other points along the railway.
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			10 to 20 deaths daily.
Kulangsu.....	Jan. 1-May 24.....	29		June 7, 1 or 2 deaths daily.
Canton.....				May 1-15, 60 to 70 fatal cases in the eastern part. Apr. 10-May 22, 300 fatal cases in the Sunninger district.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14...	73	61	July 8: Cases, 17.
Kaochow.....	Apr. 10-May 22.....			10 deaths daily.
Shanghai.....	June 1-13.....	7	7	Among natives.
Dutch East Africa:				
Districts—				
Usmawo.....				Present.
Misungi.....	Mar. 15-May 10.....			Do.
Nora.....	do.....			Do.
Urima.....	do.....			
Muanza.....	Mar. 15-May 20.....	251	223	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Districts—				
Kederi.....	Apr. 1-30.....	96	85	
Malang.....	do.....	533	511	
Madioen.....	do.....	45	44	
Surabaya.....	do.....	22	21	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	9	2	
Milagro.....	do.....	1	1	
Egypt.....				Jan. 1-June 12: Cases, 463; deaths 222. May 30-June 12: Cases, 54; deaths, 12.
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 7....	6	1	
Port Said.....	June 2.....	2	1	
Provinces—				
Fayoum.....	May 30-June 12...	26	7	
Galioubbeh.....	May 21-June 10...	4	1	
Garbieh.....	May 27-June 12...	5		Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 12; deaths, 5.
Gizeh.....	May 29-30...	4	1	
Menouf.....	May 28-June 12...	1	1	Jan. 1-May 26: Cases, 51; deaths, 24.
Minieh.....	May 30-June 11...	6	2	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 18-June 21...	429	369	
Calcutta.....	Apr. 27-May 24...		120	
Karachi.....	May 18-June 21...	120	106	

CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to July 25, 1913—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Japan:				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	June 1-14.....	22	18	
Mauritius.....	Apr. 18-May 10.....	3	3	
Peru:				
Departments—				
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Apr. 28-June 8.....	5	2	
Libertad—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	1	1	
San Pedro.....	do.....	1	1	
Trujillo.....	May 19-June 8.....			
Lima.....	do.....	6	—	
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 11-24.....	3	—	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-Apr. 19.....		4	

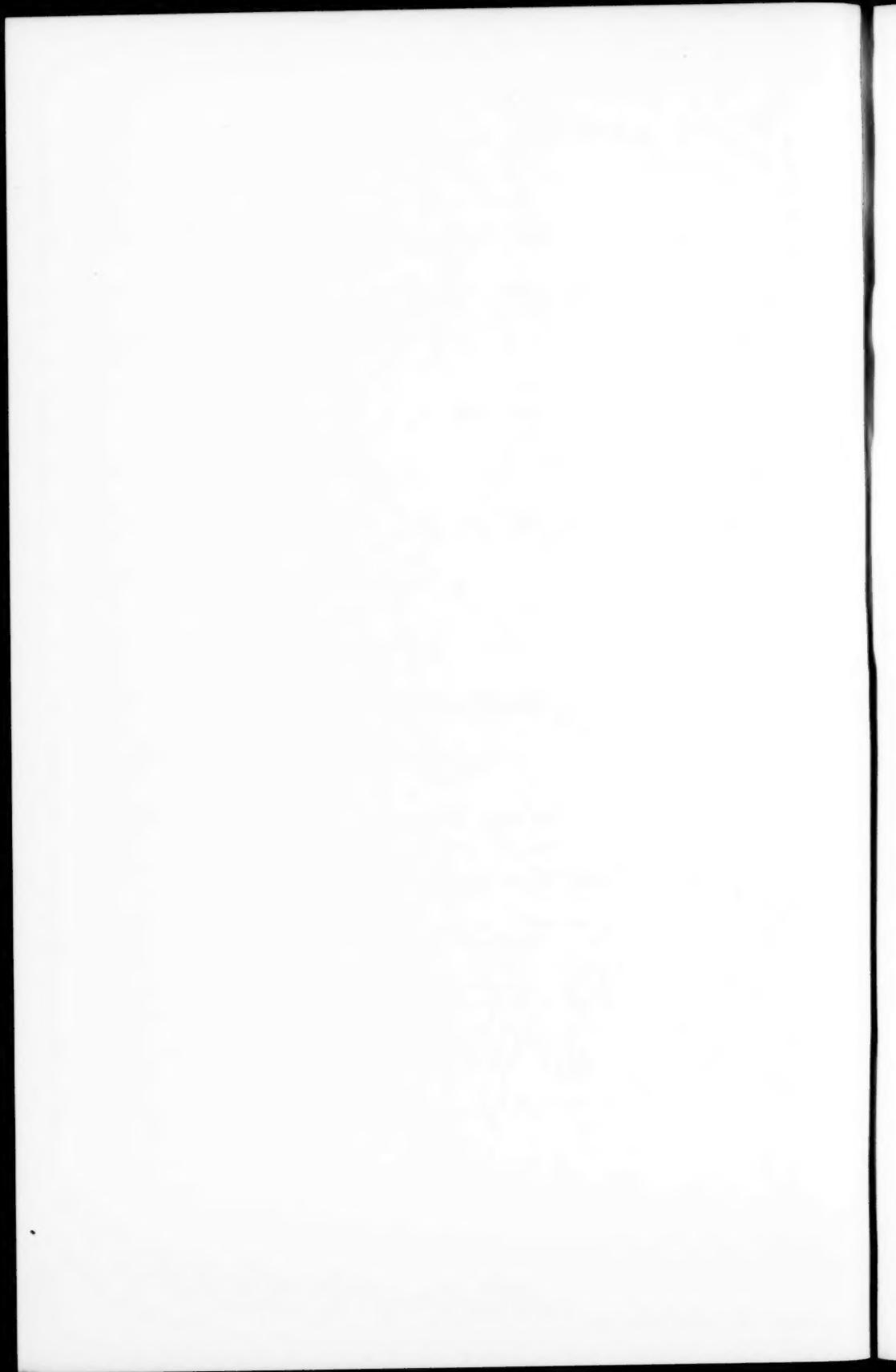
SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Department—				
Oran.....	Apr. 1-30.....	5	1	
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 3-9.....	1	—	
Argentina:				
Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 1-30.....		2	
Australia:				
Sydney.....	July 7.....			
Austria-Hungary:				
Fiume.....	May 27-June 30....	18	1	
Trieste.....	June 1-14....	2	—	
Brazil:				
Manaos.....	June 15-21.....	1	—	
Para.....	June 15-28.....	13	5	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-31.....		33	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4-June 7.....	22	5	
Canada:				
Provinces—				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	June 8-14.....	1	1	
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 15-July 12.....	12	—	
Ontario—				
Fort William.....	June 10-30.....	4	—	
Ottawa.....	June 8-July 5.....	3	—	
Toronto.....	June 16-July 12.....	7	—	
Quebec—				
Grosse Isle Quarantine.....	June 20.....	1	1	In steerage.
Quebec.....	June 8-14.....	2	—	
St. Johns.....	May 25-July 5.....	4	—	
Chile:				
Iquique.....	June 1-7.....	1	—	
China:				
Amoy.....	May 25-June 7.....			Present.
Kulangsu.....	May 25-31.....			Do.
Hongkong.....	May 18-June 14.....	9	7	
Nanking.....	May 11-17.....			Do.
Shanghai.....	May 19-June 22.....	6	41	Deaths among natives.
Dutch East Indies:				
Surabaya.....	May 11-31.....	4	—	
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	May 28-June 24....	17	9	
Cairo.....	May 14-June 7....	14	1	
France:				
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Paris.....	May 25-June 14....	9	—	
Germany.....				Total June 8-July 5: Cases 3.
Great Britain:				
Liverpool.....	do.....	3	—	
Greece:				
Patras.....	June 9-29.....		3	

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CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.**Reports Received from June 28 to July 25, 1913—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	May 26-June 21....	39	35	
Karachi.....	May 25-31.....	9	.....
Madras.....	May 24-June 7.....	4	4	
Italy:				
Rome.....	Jan. 5-11.....	1	1	
Japan:				
Tokyo.....	June 18.....	1	.....
Hokkaido.....	Apr. 1-30.....	1	.....
Luxemburg:				
Esch.....	May 17-31.....	2	.....
Mexico:				
Acapulco.....	May 25-31.....	.....	1	
Aguascalientes.....	June 9-29.....	.....	13	
Chihuahua.....	June 23-29.....	.....	1	
Guadalajara.....	June 8-14.....	3	.....
Hermosillo.....	June 7-July 12.....	72	69	Among troops. Present.
Manzanillo.....	July 18.....	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Apr. 20-May 10.....	42	28	
Monterey.....	June 9-15.....	.....	1	
San Luis Potosi.....	Apr. 27-May 3.....	3	2	
Veracruz.....	June 16-28.....	6	1	
Newfoundland:				
St. Johns.....	June 15-28.....	6	.....
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	May 25-June 21.....	28	.....
Russia:				
Libau.....	June 2-8.....	1	.....
Moscow.....	May 18-June 21.....	40	15	
Odessa.....	June 8-21.....	30	5	
St. Petersburg.....	May 18-31.....	5	.....
Siberia—				
Vladivostok.....	May 7-13.....	2	.....
Warsaw.....	Feb. 23-Apr. 19.....	17	7	
Samoa:				
Apia.....				
Serbia:				
Belgrade.....	June 1-21.....	8	1	July 10, present in Dubotzi, Neresnitza, and Volui.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Mar. 23-May 17.....	.....	5	
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	June 8-14.....	.....	11	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....	.....	13	
Valencia.....	June 1-14.....	6	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 4-10.....	1	1	
Switzerland:				
Cantons—				
Basel.....	June 1-21.....	12	.....
Zurich.....	May 18-24.....	1	.....	From Paris.
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	May 25-June 14.....	12	.....
Damascus.....	June 1-7.....	.....	.....
Mersina.....	May 25-31.....	.....	2	
Smyrna.....	Apr. 26-May 31.....	.....	27	
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 1-21.....	.....	18	
Saloniki.....	June 2-22.....	9	9	
Union of South Africa:				
Johannesburg.....	May 10-June 7.....	23	.....



SANITARY LEGISLATION.

MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

NORFOLK, VA.

Stables and Disposal of Manure. (Ord. July 16, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The word "stables" wherever used in this ordinance shall be taken to mean any building or part of any building in the city of Norfolk used or intended to be used for housing one or more horses, mules, cows, or cattle. The word "premises" shall be taken to mean the land used in connection with any stable.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful to erect, alter, or repair any stable without having a valid permit therefor from the Board of Control of the City of Norfolk, in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to use as a stable any building or part of any building in the city of Norfolk not now used for such purpose without having a valid permit therefor from the said board of control, in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance; and a permit to erect, alter, or repair any stable shall be taken to confer the right to make use of the same as a stable.

SEC. 4. No permit shall be granted to erect, alter, or repair any stable except upon application therefor, in writing, to the board of control, signed by the owner or lessee of the land on which such stable is to be maintained, accompanied with a statement showing the size, location, and character of construction of such stable, the number of stalls, the system of drainage, the number, size, location, and character of construction of all manure pits or bins, and whether or not such pits or bins are to be connected with any public sewer, and giving such other information in regard to such stable and the premises as the said board of control may require.

SEC. 5. Every permit to erect, alter, or repair any stable shall be granted subject to all and singular the conditions and restrictions set out in this ordinance.

SEC. 6. That all ground floors hereafter constructed, when of concrete, shall be not less than 4 inches thick, having a smooth troweled surface not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; when constructed of vitrified paving brick, shall be laid in cement mortar; and in either case shall be water tight and rat proof.

SEC. 7. That all ground floors hereafter constructed, other than stall floors, when of wood shall be of tongued and grooved boards, driven tight, having all joints calked with oakum and pitch, not less than 3 inches thick, and water tight and rat proof, and all stall floors hereafter constructed when of wood shall be at least 2 inches thick, covered with a double layer of tar paper, carried up 2 inches on each side and at one end, the tar paper thoroughly mopped with hot tar, and a tongued and grooved wearing floor laid diagonal not less than 2 inches thick above.

SEC. 8. Permits to erect, alter, or repair stables may be suspended or revoked by the board of control whenever any condition or restriction attached thereto or any ordinance shall have been violated until such requirements shall have been com-

plied with, and thereafter no permit to use such stable shall be granted until such order has been rescinded.

SEC. 9. No permit shall be granted to use any stable until after application in writing to the board of control, signed by the owner or proprietor, with such information as may be required by said board.

SEC. 10. Every permit to use any building or any part of any building as a stable shall be subject to the conditions and restrictions set out in this ordinance.

SEC. 11. The ground floor and all stalls in every stable shall be thoroughly sprinkled with some efficient disinfectant daily between the 1st day of April and the last day of October in each year, and at least once each week between the 1st day of November and the last day of March in the next succeeding year.

SEC. 12. All manure shall be removed from all stables and premises or placed in a pit or bin of the kind prescribed in section 13 of this ordinance before 9 a. m. daily.

SEC. 13. There shall be maintained on every stable premises a sufficient number of water-tight manure pits or bins, with covers sufficiently tight to prevent flies from getting in or out of the same. When outside of the building, such pits or bins shall be as far as practicable from any street or other premises. Manure pits or bins shall be opened only when necessary.

SEC. 14. All stable premises shall be kept in such condition as not to become a nuisance or menace to public health, and the escape of any disagreeable odor therefrom shall be prevented as far as possible.

SEC. 15. Whenever any condition or restriction attached to any permit to erect, alter, or repair any stable shall have been violated, or whenever any stable is in a state of nuisance or a menace to the public health, or is being or has been constructed or maintained in violation of this ordinance, the permit to use the same shall be suspended by the board of control until such requirements shall have been complied with.

SEC. 16. Every person, firm, or corporation convicted of the violation of any provision of this ordinance shall be fined not exceeding \$500, and each day that such violation shall continue shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 17. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith, including specifically section 138 of the Norfolk City Code of 1902, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. This ordinance shall be in effect immediately upon its adoption and publication according to law.

Foodstuffs—Protection of, in Markets. (Ord. Apr. 16, 1912.)

SECTION 1. The health commissioner of the city of Norfolk shall make such inspections of the sanitary condition of the city markets and issue such rules and regulations in regard to the same as he may deem proper to protect all food supplies sold in said markets from contamination of any and every kind.

SEC. 2. He shall cause to be published from time to time such rules and regulations for the protection of food as he may deem proper, and cause the same to be printed and copies thereof posted and kept in every stall or stand in all market houses in the city, or such of them as he may designate.

SEC. 3. Any person violating any section of this ordinance or failing to comply with any of the rules, regulations, or instructions issued by the health commissioner, or who shall fail to comply with the orders of the health commissioner in regard to any matters affecting sanitary conditions in and about said markets, or either of them, shall pay a fine of not more than \$100, and each day of such default shall constitute a separate offense.

SEC. 4. This ordinance shall be in force from its passage and due publication according to law, and all ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict therewith are hereby repealed.

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Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Ord. Apr. 16, 1912.)

SECTION 1. Every person in charge of any store, dairy, café, lunch room, hotel, soda fountain, or other place in the city of Norfolk where any food, beverage, confectionery, or other article intended for human consumption is manufactured, prepared, stored, or offered for sale, sold, or otherwise dispensed, shall cause such place to be screened, inclosed, or otherwise protected, when and in such manner as may from time to time be directed or designated by the health commissioner.

SEC. 2. No meat, dressed poultry, fish, confectionery, bread, pastry, cooked food of any kind, berries, vegetables, fruit, or other article intended for human consumption without cooking or peeling, shall be kept or exposed for sale in or on any street or other public place, or outside of any shop or store, or in any open window or doorway, without compliance with such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed or designated by the health commissioner.

SEC. 3. No article intended for human consumption shall be stored, exposed, or displayed on the surface of any street, or floor of any market house, or placed in any doorway, or in front of any place of business, or in any other place accessible to dogs or other animals, but shall be raised at least 24 inches above the street, sidewalk, platform, or landing.

SEC. 4. No meat, dressed poultry, fish, bread, pastry, confectionery, or other provisions intended for human consumption shall be transported through the streets of the city without being covered or screened in such manner as may be prescribed by the health commissioner.

SEC. 5. Any person violating any provision of this ordinance, or failing or refusing to comply with any of the rules, regulations, or instructions adopted or issued by the health commissioner hereunder shall be fined not more than \$100.

SEC. 6. This ordinance shall be in force from its passage and publication according to law.

Milk and Milk Products. (Ord. Apr. 16, 1912.)

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to sell, exchange, or give away, or offer to sell, exchange, or give away, in the city of Norfolk, any milk or cream, or any article of food composed in whole or in part of milk or cream, except butter and cheese, unless such milk or cream was produced at a dairy holding a valid permit from the health department of said city, or unless there shall have been produced before the health commissioner of said city satisfactory evidence that such milk or cream, as the case may be, has been subjected to the process commonly known as pasteurizing, and that such treatment was conducted in accordance with the requirements prescribed therefor by such commissioner, together with such other evidence as in the judgment of said commissioner may be necessary in order to determine whether or not such milk or cream is wholesome and fit for human consumption.

SEC. 2. Every person, firm, or corporation convicted of violating any provision of this ordinance shall be fined not exceeding \$500 for each offense.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall go into effect 10 days after it has been published according to law; and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Physicians, Surgeons, and Midwives—Registration of. (Ord. July 16, 1912.)

1. That every physician, surgeon, and midwife, practicing medicine or doing business in the city of Norfolk or within its police jurisdiction, shall register his or her name at the office of the health department of said city within one month after commencing to practice or do such business, giving full name, residence and place of business, and in case of removal, to report the same within 10 days; provided that no person shall engage in the practice or business of midwifery without first obtaining a

permit therefor from the health commissioner, who is hereby authorized to refuse such permit in any case where in his judgment it is not advisable to grant the same.

2. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$20.

3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law; and all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Flies—Prevention of Breeding of. (Ord. July 16, 1912.)

1. That no person, firm, or corporation shall suffer, permit or have upon any premises owned or leased by them, any animal manure, privy, vault, cesspool, pit, or like place, garbage, trash, litter, rags, or other thing in which flies may breed or multiply, unless the same are securely protected therefrom.

2. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.

3. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; and this ordinance shall be in effect after its passage and publication according to law.

Laundries—Registration of. (Ord. July 16, 1912.)

1. That every person, firm, or corporation doing laundry work in the city of Norfolk at any place other than at the home of the person for whom such work is done shall register at the office of the health department, giving full name, residence, and place of business; and in case of removal, shall report the same to the health department within 10 days.

2. All such persons, except licensed laundries, shall report to the health commissioner the names and residences of all their customers.

3. Any violation of this ordinance shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$50.

NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Nuisances—Certain Conditions Declared to be. (Reg. Bd. of H.,¹ May 28, 1912.)

RULE 1. Whatever is dangerous to human life or health; whatever building or part or cellar thereof is overcrowded or not provided with adequate means of ingress and egress, or is not sufficiently supported, ventilated, sewered, drained, lighted, or cleaned; and whatever renders soil, air, water, ice, or food impure or unwholesome, is declared to be a nuisance and to be illegal; and every person, or firm, or corporation having aided in creating or contributing to the same, or that may support, continue, or retain any of them, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this regulation and liable to the penalties provided by the Revised Laws of the Commonwealth for violation of such regulations as the board of health judges necessary to make for the preservation of the public health and safety,¹ and shall also be liable for the expense of the abatement or remedy required.

Privies and Cesspools—House Drainage. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 2. Every building in said city shall, when deemed necessary by the board of health, be furnished with a sufficient drain, underground, into a common sewer or reservoir; and also with suitable water-closets or with a privy, the vault of which shall be so constructed that the inside of the same shall be at least 3 feet from the line of every adjoining lot, unless the owner of such lot shall consent or agree otherwise, and also 3 feet from every street, lane, passageway, or public place; and every such vault or privy shall be built of brick or stone laid in cement and in such manner that its contents may be readily removed.

¹ "Whoever violates any such regulations shall forfeit not more than \$100."—Rev. Laws, chap. 75, sec. 65.

RULE 3. No privy, cesspool, or vault shall be opened in any manner or at any time other than at such time and in such manner as the board of health may direct; and no person shall remove or carry through any public street, highway, or square of the city, contents of any privy or vault, unless the person removing same, and the cart, wagon, or other conveyance in which the same is carried, shall be licensed for such person by the board of health. All such vaults shall be thoroughly cleaned out and the contents thereof removed once each year, and oftener if the board of health so directs.

RULE 4. No drain not water-tight which carries or contains sewage shall be allowed to pass within 20 feet of any well or other source of water used for domestic purposes, and no person shall allow any pool of stagnant water to be and remain upon his premises after notice to remove the same by the board of health. Sewage shall be construed to mean liquid waste from whatever source, which contains offensive or injurious matter.

RULE 5. No person shall permit the drainage of any building to enter any pond or stream within the limits of the city of North Adams, the water of which is used for domestic purposes.

Premises—Sanitary Maintenance of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 6. No dwelling or any part thereto within the city shall be used for the sale, storage, sorting, or handling of rags without a written permit from the board of health.

RULE 7. No putrid, decayed or decaying animal, or vegetable matter shall be allowed to remain in cellars or outbuildings. No fish, slaughterhouse offal, or other decaying and offensive animal or vegetable matter shall be left or permitted to remain upon the land for purposes of fertilization without being plowed in or otherwise being rendered inoffensive.

RULE 8. Every owner or occupant of every building in this city shall keep such building and the yard belonging thereto free from all filth and substances liable to produce offensive odors.

RULE 9. No owner or occupant of land abutting upon a private passageway, or having the right to use such passageway, shall suffer any filth or waste or stagnant water to remain on such passageway.

RULE 10. The owner or lessee of any building within the limits of the city shall, when, in the opinion of the board of health or its duly authorized agent, it is deemed necessary, whitewash, paint, or otherwise clean and make wholesome the walls, ceiling, and passageways of the buildings.

Garbage and Refuse—Care and Disposal of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 11. Every house shall be provided by its owners or occupant with a suitable water-tight covered receptacle to keep garbage and swill until the same is removed by the licensed scavengers. This receptacle shall be kept covered at all times except when depositing or removing the garbage. It shall be kept where it shall be convenient of access upon the ground floor.

No person shall deposit in the garbage, to be taken by the authorized scavengers, any tin cans, water (dishwater not excepted), ashes, glass, sweepings, oyster and clam shells, sawdust, corkdust, old boots or shoes, dead animals, lawn clippings, nor any poisonous substances. Any garbage containing foreign matter of the kind enumerated above must be cared for by the owners at their expense.

No person shall go about, in or through the streets, squares or highways of the city, collecting or removing swill, offal, butchers' waste, soap grease, rough tallow or slaughterhouse refuse, unless duly authorized and licensed by the board of health.

All such refuse collected and carried through the streets, squares and all highways as before provided shall be put and carried in a close covered vehicle, box or other tight vessel, from which no odors can escape and which shall at all times when not nec-

sarily opened for the purpose of depositing the material collected therein, be kept securely covered. If any of the contents thereof shall be spilled or fall upon any street, walk or premises, it shall be the duty of the keeper or driver to replace the same and immediately remove all traces thereof.

Spitting—Prohibited in Public Places. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 12. Spitting on the floor, platform, or any part of any street car or other public conveyance is prohibited.

Spitting upon the floor or other part of any room, hallway, entrance or lobby to any church, theatre or public hall is prohibited.

Spitting upon the sidewalk of any street, court, or passageway is prohibited.

Stables, Maintenance of—Manure, Disposal of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 13. The conditions governing the granting of licenses to occupy buildings as livery or boarding stables shall be as follows:

The stable must be erected and complete in all its compartments before license to occupy is granted.

A manure pit shall be constructed of brick or stone, laid in cement, and water-tight.

Such pit shall be ventilated by a shaft not less than 12 inches square, carried 2 feet above the roof of the main building.

The storage of manure, except in said pit, is prohibited. No bedding shall be deposited outside of the stables.

The drainage of every stable shall be properly conducted to a public sewer whenever practicable.

In every case ventilation and drainage shall be made satisfactory to the board of health.

The said building shall neither be enlarged or altered without special permit having first been obtained from the board of health.

RULE 14. Owners and occupants of livery and other stables within the city shall not wash or clean their carriages or horses or cause them to be washed or cleaned in the streets or public ways. They shall keep their stables and yards clean, and not allow large quantities of manure to accumulate in or near the same at any time.

RULE 15. Every barn within the city limits wherein a milch cow is kept shall contain at least 1,000 cubic feet of space and shall be ventilated, lighted, and cleaned to the satisfaction of the board of health.

RULE 16. No person shall go about, in or through any of the streets of the city collecting manure or removing ashes, paper, or other refuse, except in a vehicle with a tight box, and said vehicle covered so that the contents can not be scattered on the streets.

The deposit by any person of any stable manure, night soil, or other fertilizer of like nature on the surface of his lawn or yard within the city of North Adams, where the same is liable to become spread or scattered upon any street or sidewalk, or is offensive to the sight or smell of persons traveling upon such street or sidewalk, is a nuisance, and the same is hereby prohibited.

Domestic Animals, Keeping of—Diseased Animals—Meat. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 17. No person shall keep any fowl or animal in any part of a dwelling house, or in any place in the city where the board of health may deem such keeping detrimental to the health of the residents of the neighborhood or to those that may pass thereby. All henneries and animal pens shall be kept clean and free from decaying food and from filth of any kind; and shall be thoroughly disinfected from time to time as occasion requires.

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No fowls of any kind, or swine, shall be kept anywhere within the city limits without a permit from the board of health. All such permits shall expire on the first day of May, annually, and may be revoked at any time by said board. No permit shall be granted to any person unless the premises where he proposes to keep fowls or swine are suitable, in the opinion of the board of health, for the purpose, and will permit of the same being housed and kept within a reasonable distance from any adjoining dwelling house or public thoroughfare.

All fowls and swine must be confined to the premises named in the permit; must not be allowed to run at large; and such permit shall not be valid to any other person or for any other premises than the person and premises named therein.

RULE 18. No animal affected with a contagious disease shall be brought within the limits of the city.

RULE 19. No diseased animal, its flesh or its product, shall be sold or offered for sale, and no decayed, diseased, or unwholesome meat, fish, fruit, or other articles of food shall be sold or offered for sale, and the board shall cause the seizure and destruction of all such articles so sold or offered for sale.

RULE 20. Whoever has knowledge of or has reason to suspect the existence of a contagious disease among domestic animals in this city shall forthwith give notice thereof to the board of health.

RULE 21. No person shall abandon or leave in any street, alley, or other public place within said city, any sick or injured horse or other animal. Any animal so found which is adjudged by the board of health, or by any veterinary surgeon summoned by said board, to be past recovery, shall, after an interval of two hours, if unclaimed and uncared for by the owner thereof, be killed and removed by order of said board.

RULE 22. No person shall deposit or cause to be deposited upon any lot or in any street, alley, stream, or body of water within said city any dead animal or part thereof.

Milk—Receptacles—Tickets or Coupons. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 23. No person or corporation shall issue or distribute within the city of North Adams any milk tickets or coupons which have been once before issued, used, or distributed.

Every bottle, can, or other receptacle used in the distribution of milk or other liquid article of food shall immediately after such use and before refilling be thoroughly cleansed and sterilized.

Communicable Diseases—Notification—Disinfection—Placarding—Quarantine—School Attendance. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 24. Every person in whose dwelling there shall break out a case of cholera, yellow fever, anterior poliomyelitis, diphtheria, membranous croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, typhus fever, smallpox, varioloid, measles, cerebrospinal meningitis, or other contagious disease dangerous to the public health, shall immediately notify the board of health of the same. Any physician who may know of or be called to any case of the diseases specified herein shall at once report such case to the board of health.

RULE 25. Immediately upon recovery, death, or removal of a person afflicted with a contagious disease, all bedding or other personal property liable to communicate any of the diseases mentioned in rule 24 shall be at once properly cleansed and fumigated or destroyed, at the discretion of the board of health. The room or rooms occupied by the patient must be disinfected. This work will be done by the inspectors of said board.

RULE 26. No person sick with an acute contagious disease shall be transported in any public vehicle used for the carrying of passengers.

RULE 27. Wherever any of the diseases mentioned in rule 24 are found to exist, a placard shall be displayed in a conspicuous place, informing the public of the presence of such disease, and no person shall remove such card without the permission of the board of health.

RULE 28. In all cases of diphtheria or membranous croup the patient shall be held in quarantine until a negative culture shall have been received from the State board of health.

RULE 29. Pulmonary tuberculosis is a contagious disease and must be reported as is provided in Rule 24.

RULE 30. No person or persons, except physicians, nurses, clergymen, and undertakers in the performance of their duties, and members of the household who at the time may be living in any house or building which is under quarantine, shall for any purpose whatever enter such home or building without permission from the board of health. The sick person is to be kept in a room by himself. No one but the nurse and doctor will be allowed in the room with him.

Your own children must be kept at home. They may play in their own yard but must be kept off the street. All children in the house are to be kept from school until a certificate to return is granted by the board of health. This applies to Sunday school and public entertainments, etc. Other people's children must not be allowed to enter your house, nor play with your children during quarantine.

Adult members of the family will not be allowed to work or to attend any public entertainments, clubs, lodges, church services, etc., without permission of the board of health. They must keep out of the sick room at all times.

Neighbors must not come into the house. You may talk to them through a closed window. Grocers, butchers, milkmen, etc., may receive orders and deliver goods at the outside door. No milk can or glass jars to be taken out of the house during quarantine.

The sick person will not be allowed to leave the house until the card is removed from the door.

Public library books, day school and Sunday school books must not be used by the patient, nor any attendant on the patient, nor left in the sick room. All such books must be given to the agent of the board of health for fumigation, after which they will be returned.

RULE 31. No person or persons who may be visiting upon premises which are under quarantine shall leave such premises without permission from the board of health.

RULE 32. Wherever two or more families residing in the same buildings use the entrances, halls, or stairways of such building in common, or where there is other direct communication, such building shall, for the purpose of quarantine, be considered one house. If only a part of any house or building shall be under quarantine, these rules shall apply only to such part.

Toys that the patients play with should be burned after quarantine is removed, unless thoroughly fumigated by the agent of board of health.

Do not use handkerchiefs for the patient. Use old, soft linen or cotton, and burn it as soon as used.

The patient should not use the same eating utensils (knives, forks, plates, spoons, etc.), that are used by the family. Give the patient separate ones during the illness.

A sheet should be hung from top of door casing of the sick room door and kept moistened with a disinfecting solution which will be furnished by the board of health.

RULE 33. No child ill with whooping cough, measles, purulent ophthalmia, chicken-pox, mumps, or any other contagious disease shall attend school, nor shall any child attend school in this city while any member of the household to which such child belongs is ill with smallpox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, or membranous croup, or during the period of two weeks after the death, recovery, or removal of such person; except that all children who have been excluded from school on account of

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measles may be readmitted immediately after the termination of the disease on presenting a written permit from the board of health, signed by its chairman, its physician, or its agent; and that in all families where there are children who are sick with measles the children in these families who have had measles may attend school.

No pupil who by reason of this rule has been debarred from school attendance shall be admitted to any school in this city without a written permit from the board of health, signed by its chairman, its physician, or its agent.

RULE 34. The principal of any school upon the receipt of information that a pupil under his charge has visited a household where at the time of such visit any of the diseases enumerated in Rule 33 existed shall immediately notify the board of health.

RULE 35. Whenever any child is absent from school on account of illness the principal, if he has reason to suspect that the child is suffering from a contagious disease, shall exclude from school all pupils from such household and notify the board of health. Any teacher when sending a pupil to the home of another pupil shall forbid him to enter the house to which he is sent. (This is to prevent him from inadvertently exposing himself to a contagious disease.)

Extract from section 6, chapter 44, Revised Laws: "A child who has not been vaccinated shall not be admitted to a public school except upon presentation of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician that he is not a fit subject for vaccination."

Vaccination. (Reg. B. of H., May 28, 1912.)

Chapter 75, section 136, Revised Laws: "A parent or guardian who neglects to cause his child or ward to be vaccinated before the child or ward attains the age of two years. * * * shall forfeit \$5 for every year during which such neglect continues."

Chapter 75, section 137, Revised Laws: "The board of health of a city or town if, in its opinion, it is necessary for the public health or safety shall require and enforce the vaccination and revaccination of all the inhabitants thereof and shall provide them with the means of free vaccination. Whoever, being over 21 years of age and not under guardianship, refuses or neglects to comply with such requirements, shall forfeit \$5."

Communicable Diseases—Funerals—Shipment and Burial of Bodies. (Reg. Bd. of H. May 28, 1912.)

RULE 36. It shall be the duty of the undertaker or other person having charge of the funeral or burial of the dead body of a person within said city, who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup to keep such funeral strictly private and to permit no person other than members of the family of the deceased who are at the time residents at the place of death, and the officiating clergyman to be present thereat; and to convey such dead body directly from the place of death to the place of burial and in no other vehicle than a hearse, and the funeral to take place within 24 hours after death.

RULE 37 (a). It shall be the duty of the undertaker, or of any other person or persons within said city who shall have charge of the burial or shipment, or of the preparation for the burial or the shipment of the dead body of any person who has died of any contagious disease to observe and obey the following rules and regulations embodied in this section:

The dead body of any person who has died of any contagious or infectious disease shall be thoroughly disinfected, and shall not be exposed to the view of any person who is not necessarily engaged in the preparation of the same for burial.

The dead body of any person who has died of any contagious or infectious disease shall not be placed or kept in any receiving vault in any cemetery or burying ground,

unless such dead body shall be first inclosed in a hermetically sealed zinc-lined or other metallic casket.

No dead body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox shall be shipped or carried into or from said city by any means of conveyance whatsoever.

In preparing for shipment the dead body of any person who has died of scarlet fever, diphtheria, or membranous croup, the said body shall be wrapped in a sheet saturated either with a solution of bichloride of mercury of a strength of one part in two thousands, or with a solution of carbolic acid of the strength of one part in forty. The said body shall then be inclosed in a tightly sealed casket, and said casket shall be placed in a zinc-lined or a tin-lined box hermetically sealed.

RULE 37 (b). The body of any person who has died of any contagious disease except Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, or smallpox, when taken directly from the place of death to the grave must be completely wrapped in absorbent cotton and then wrapped in a sheet saturated with a solution of bichloride of mercury 1:2,000; all inclosed in a tightly sealed casket.

Cemeteries. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 38. It shall be the duty of every superintendent of a cemetery, or other person in charge of any cemetery or burying ground within the city, to receive the permits issued for burials in said cemetery or burying ground; to preserve the same and to furnish to the board of health of said city, upon Monday of each week, a written report, upon blank forms to be furnished upon application by said board of all burials made or caused to be made by him.

RULE 39. Any grave in which any dead body shall be buried within this city shall be dug to a depth of not less than 5 feet below the surface of the ground.

RULE 40. No new cemetery, burying ground, vault or tomb for the reception and burial of human bodies shall be established within this city, or under the control of any organization within said city, without a permit so to do first being granted by the board of health of said city. No additions shall be made to those already in use without the same authority.

Offensive Trades, Regulation of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 41. No person, company, firm or corporation shall erect or maintain any manufactory or place of business within this city which is dangerous to life or detrimental to health, or where unwholesome, offensive, or deleterious odors, gas, smoke, deposit, or exhalations are generated, except in such places as are allowed by the board of health. All such establishments shall be kept clean and wholesome, nor shall any offensive or deleterious waste substance be allowed to accumulate upon the premises or be thrown or allowed to run into any public waters, stream, watercourse, street, or public place.

RULE 42. All licenses granted by the board of health may be revoked at the discretion of said board.

Distribution of Samples of Medicines. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 43. No person shall distribute, or cause to be distributed, from house to house on any street in this city, any package or bottles containing free samples of any medicinal substances, or substances for household use, except by permission of the board of health.

Barbers and Barber Shops. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 44. The place of business, together with all the furniture, shall be kept at all times in a cleanly condition.

Mugs, shaving brushes, and razors shall be sterilized in boiling water after every separate use thereof.

A separate clean towel shall be used for each person.

Alums or other astringents shall be used in powdered form and applied with a clean towel.

The use of powder puffs and sponges is prohibited.

Every barber shop shall be provided with running hot water (through a pressure boiler).

Every barber shall clean his hands thoroughly immediately after serving each customer.

Hair brushes and combs shall be thoroughly washed at least once a day.

No person shall be allowed to use any barber shop as a dormitory.

Shaving mugs, etc., except those in constant use, shall be kept in closed or covered receptacles.

Hair and other waste accumulations shall be destroyed each day by fire, or by such means as the board of health may approve.

Every barber, after handling anyone with any skin eruption, must cleanse his hands thoroughly before handling the next person, and all tools used in connection therewith must be thoroughly sterilized before they are used again.

Milk—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 45. No milk shall be sold in the city of North Adams after the passage of this ordinance, except from cows that have been subjected within one year to examination that shall be satisfactory to the board of health and to the inspector appointed by the mayor and the council of the city of North Adams under section 12, chapter 90 of the Revised Laws of Massachusetts, and pronounced free from the disease known as tuberculosis or any other disease that may render the milk injurious to man.

In case an examination made by any person other than the inspector of the city of North Adams shall be unsatisfactory either to him or to the board of health, a proper examination shall be made by said inspector for the city of North Adams, and his decision shall be final.

Any person selling or distributing milk or keeping cows from which milk is sold or distributed in the city of North Adams, shall, upon the addition of any cow or cows to his dairy, immediately give notice to the board of health of such addition, and the board of health shall thereupon order an examination of such animal or animals to be made, as provided in section 1 of this ordinance.

Any person selling or distributing milk in the city of North Adams shall, at the time of taking out his license, inform the board of health, in writing, of all sources from which he receives his supply, and upon making any change whatever in the sources of supply shall immediately give notice to the board of health of such change.

Whenever the board of health shall deem it necessary, but not less frequently than once during each year, it shall make or cause to be made an inspection of all dairies and other places from which milk is sold in the city of North Adams, and shall keep a written report of the result of such inspection on file in its office for public examination and reference.

All such premises and all vessels and vehicles used in the business of selling or distributing milk shall be kept in a perfectly clean and sanitary condition and at all times acceptable to the board of health, and no person who refuses to allow such inspection to be made in accordance with section 3 of this ordinance or who fails to keep his premises, vessels, and vehicles as above mentioned in such cleanly and sanitary condition as shall be satisfactory to the board of health or fails to comply with the written orders and recommendations of the board of health or to provide such proper light and ventilation of his stables and such sources of water supply as the board shall deem necessary shall be allowed to sell or distribute milk in the city of North Adams.

Every person keeping cows from which milk is sold in the city of North Adams shall have a room entirely apart from the stable (although it may be in the same building, if desired) in which the milk shall be strained and cooled, said room to have a tight

floor and the side walls and ceilings to be made of matched lumber or battened, unless lathed and plastered. No water-closet, earth closet, or privy shall be within or communicate directly with this room. The walls and ceilings of all cow stables shall be cleaned and whitewashed at least twice a year and oftener if required by the board of health; nothing in this section, however, shall be interpreted to prevent the cooling of milk in spring houses when same are properly constructed.

No person who is suffering from or who is suspected of having typhoid fever, diphtheria, or any other contagious disease, shall, while so suffering, be engaged in the care of cows or the handling of milk in places from which milk is to be sold or distributed in the city of North Adams.

Every person being in any way engaged in or connected with the production, handling, selling, or distribution of milk or cream sold or offered for sale in the city of North Adams is required to immediately report to the board of health of North Adams all cases or suspected cases of contagious diseases occurring in the family or household of said person.

Every person selling milk or offering it for sale in a store, booth, or stand in the city of North Adams shall keep such milk in a refrigerator or other perfectly tight receptacle entirely separate from any food or other contaminating produce, said refrigerator or other receptacle to be provided with ice during the warm months or at any other time when required so to do by the board of health.

Any person, party, or corporation violating the provisions of this chapter shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offense.

Any person, party, or corporation after being notified by the board of health to discontinue the sale of milk in the city of North Adams who shall sell or distribute any milk in the city of North Adams until he receives permission in writing so to do from the board of health shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$20 for each offense, and his license to sell milk in this city shall be revoked.

Bakeries. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 46. The walls and ceilings of every room which is used for the manufacture of flour or meal food products, in any building in the city, which is occupied as a biscuit, bread, or cake bakery, shall be whitewashed at least once in three months; and further, every such room shall have an impermeable floor of hardwood properly saturated with linseed oil. All such bakeries must be provided with proper screens for doors and windows, to keep the rooms free from flies and other insects; this requirement must be complied with in 10 days from the receipt of a notice from the board of health.

Rummage Sales. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 47. No rummage sale shall be held in the city of North Adams without a permit from the board of health.

Nuisances—Washing Windows and Walks. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 48. No person, between the hours of 7 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock in the evening, shall wash or allow to be washed any windows, doorways, or walls of any building owned or occupied by him in such a manner as to cause the discharge of any water upon any public sidewalk or walk devoted to public use; and no person, between the said hours, shall wash or allow to be washed any public sidewalk or walk devoted to public use abutting on premises owned or cared for by him.

Foodstuffs—Protection of. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 49. No person, firm, or corporation shall sell, expose, or offer for sale any fruit, vegetable, confectionery, meat, poultry, fish, or any other article of food, not contained in a dust-proof package or box (except such fruits and vegetables as have a natural covering that requires to be removed before the fruit or vegetable is eaten, or in the use of which for food the process of boiling or cooking is necessary), that is or has been exposed in or upon any street, sidewalk, doorway, lane, alley, open window, or other public or private place in the open air adjacent to any street, sidewalk, lane, alley, or square, unless said articles of food shall be or shall have been reasonably protected from dust, filth, or other infectious substances by a suitable covering.

All fruits, vegetables, or other articles of food exposed in the manner set forth in this regulation shall be kept at a height of not less than 18 inches from the sidewalk or ground above which they are placed.

No person, firm, or corporation shall convey through the streets of North Adams, in a wagon or otherwise, for sale or delivery, any bread, pie, or pastry, unless such pie or pastry is protected from the dust of the streets by being inclosed in dust-proof box or drawer, and such bread is suitably and separately wrapped in paraffin paper.

Medical and Surgical Chests Required in Factories. (Reg. of Bd. H., May 28, 1912.)

RULE 50. Be it enacted as follows: SECTION 1. Every person, firm, or corporation operating a factory or shop in which machinery is used for manufacturing purposes, or for any other purpose except for elevators, or for heating or hoisting apparatus, shall at all times keep and maintain, free of expense to employees such a medical and surgical chest as shall be required by the local board of health of any city or town where such machinery is used, containing plasters, bandages, absorbent cotton, gauze and all necessary medicines, instruments, and other appliances for the treatment of persons injured or taken ill upon the premises.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for every week during which such violation continued. Approved March 1, 1907.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act the North Adams board of health hereby requires the following medical and surgical supplies and appliances to be kept and maintained in the factories and shops within the meaning of the above act, in the city of North Adams, Mass.:

Whisky, 4 ounces.

Aromatic spirits of ammonia, 4 ounces.

Tincture of green soap, 4 ounces.

Picric acid in vaseline (1 per cent), 4 ounces.

Carbolated vaseline, 4 ounces.

Antiseptic tablets (corrosive sublimate), 12 ounces.

Twelve assorted bandages.

Four ounce cartons of absorbent cotton.

One carton of plain sterile gauze (5 yards) uncut.

One carton of plain sterile gauze (5 yards) in 6-inch lengths.

One spool Z. O. plaster one inch wide (5 yards).

Three feet of one-half inch rubber tubing.

One paper pins, one package safety pins.

One pair scissors, one pair tweezers.

Two No. 2 catgut ligatures, with threaded needle.

Two No. 2 silk ligatures, with threaded needle

Plumbing. (Reg. Bd. of H., May 28, 1912.)**LICENSE.**

SECTION 1. No person except those authorized by provisions of sections 1 and 2 of chapter 103 of the Revised Laws shall carry on the business, or do any work of plumbing unless he shall have first obtained a license in accordance with the provisions of said chapter 103, and have registered his name and place of business in the office of the city engineer and inspector of buildings for the city of North Adams.

PLANS OF PLUMBING AND HOUSE DRAINAGE TO BE APPROVED.

SEC. 2. The plumbing and drainage of all buildings, public and private, shall be executed in accordance with plans and specifications previously submitted to and approved in writing by both the inspector of buildings and inspector of plumbing.

Plans and specifications of such plumbing and drainage shall, in each case, be submitted upon blanks in such form as the city engineer and inspector of buildings shall order, and the same shall be placed on file in the city engineer's office.

No person shall proceed to construct, add to, or alter any portion of the plumbing or drainage system of a building, except in case of repair of leaks, as prescribed in section 7, chapter 103, of the Revised Laws, until the owner, builder, or other person constructing the same has filed with the city engineer and inspector of buildings a plan thereof showing such part as may be required of the entire drainage system, from its connection with the common sewer, or from its point of discharge to its terminus in the building, together with the location and sizes of all branches, traps, ventilating pipes and fixtures. No person shall commence work on such drainage or plumbing until the plans and specifications are approved, as indicated above, by both the inspector of buildings and the inspector of plumbing, and not until permit for said drainage or plumbing work has been granted by the inspector of buildings. After a plan or piece of work has been once approved no alteration of either shall be allowed except on a new application and permit as provided in this section. Plans and specifications submitted shall be approved or rejected as soon as possible, and at latest within 48 hours after the application has been made.

SEC. 3. The application for the approval of any certain plumbing or drainage system as provided in section 2 shall be made by the owner of the premises on which said system is to be constructed, or by one duly authorized by him in writing to make such application. It shall always contain the name of the plumber who shall superintend, have charge of, or execute such plumbing, and said plumber shall, at the time of doing such work, be duly licensed as a master or employing plumber, according to the provisions of chapter 103 of the Revised Laws.

HOUSE CONNECTION.

SEC. 4. Every building connected with the public sewer shall be separately and independently connected. The drainage of one house shall not be connected with nor pass through the cellar of another.

Any exception to this section can only occur by a special permit granted by the board of health, inspector of buildings, and the inspector of plumbing.

SIZE AND KIND OF PIPE.

SEC. 5. All soil, waste, or vent pipes shall be of sufficient size and weight when within a building and for a distance of at least 10 feet outwardly from the inside face of the foundation walls or sills, shall be made of cast iron, except that lead pipes may be used for short connections, and wrought-iron galvanized pipe may be used in some of the interior piping if so shown on the approved plans and specifications. The iron

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if cast shall be of best quality, known as extra heavy, of uniform thickness throughout, and shall have an average weight of not less than that below specified.

2-inch pipe,	5½ pounds per foot
3-inch pipe,	9½ pounds per foot.
4-inch pipe,	13 pounds per foot.
5-inch pipe,	17 pounds per foot.
6-inch pipe,	20 pounds per foot.
8-inch pipe,	33½ pounds per foot.
10-inch pipe,	45 pounds per foot.
12-inch pipe,	54 pounds per foot.

The iron, if wrought, shall be of a quality known as standard wrought and, if used, shall have its connections made by the Durham system fittings or an approved equivalent. By being so specified in the permit a standard weight cast-iron pipe may be used to repair a standard weight, or to extend, for ventilation to the roof, an old standard weight pipe. This shall never be allowed unless so specified in the permit and is considered necessary or advisable by inspectors granting the same.

HOUSE DRAIN—EXTERIOR.

SEC. 6. That portion of the house drain which is outside the building and more than 10 feet outwardly from the inside face of the foundation walls shall be constructed of extra heavy cast-iron soil pipe or of the best quality vitrified drain pipe with carefully cemented joints.

No house drain or private sewer shall pass under another house, and if within 5 feet of the outer line of any cellar wall it shall be made of extra heavy cast-iron pipe with thoroughly calked oakum and lead joints. No such pipe, connecting the interior house-drainage system with the sewer shall have a fall of less than one-quarter of an inch to each foot if that or a greater fall can be secured. The grade, size, and alignment shall always be subject to the approval of the city engineer and inspector of buildings.

HOUSE DRAIN—INTERIOR.

SEC. 7. That portion of the house drain which is inside the building shall have a fall of not less than one-half inch for each foot of its length if this is possible; and in no case shall it have a fall less than one-quarter inch to each foot. All pipes shall be frequently and firmly supported. Iron pipe in the cellar, if hung to the floor timbers, must be hung by strong iron hangers placed at intervals not greater than 5 feet. Such hangers, for a 4-inch pipe shall have a cross section not less than 1 inch by one-eighth inch, and be firmly attached to the timber at both ends, or an iron hanger attached at only one end may be used if it provides the same supporting strength as the above. The pipe may run along the cellar wall supported on masonry piers. It may be buried in a dirt cellar bottom if from its place of passing through the wall a satisfactory grade may be had to the sewer; or in a masonry cellar bottom it may be placed in a substantial masonry box large enough to admit good calking all around, and provided with a cover that may be easily removed.

Care must be taken to protect the pipe from any pressure of the cellar wall at the place of passing through the same.

SOIL-PIPE ANGLES.

SEC. 8. All branches of soil or waste pipe, 15 feet or more in length, shall extend undiminished in size, 2 feet above the roof, and not less than 5 feet above the top of any window situated within 15 feet. Each of such pipes to have an open top allowing unobstructed circulation of air. They shall be supported above the roof if required.

All changes in direction shall be made with curved pipes, and all connections with horizontal or vertical iron pipes, shall be made with Y branches, maintaining an angle

not greater than 45 degrees, or such other fitting as will center in the same relative proportions. This section shall not apply to air pipes where suitable T branches may be used if approved by the inspector.

PIPES COVERED.

SEC. 9. All drain, soil, or waste pipes shall be permanently exposed to sight where practicable, or, if necessarily placed within partition walls shall be covered with woodwork so fastened with screws as to be readily removed. In no case shall they be absolutely inaccessible. An exception to this section shall require a special permit granted by the board of health, inspector of buildings, and the inspector of plumbing.

CLEAN OUTS.

SEC. 10. Every right-angle turn in the drain, soil, or waste pipes, and every turn where practicable, shall be provided with suitable clean out, same size as drain where attached and provided with brass screw cover with packing. It shall be so made as to securely shut off escape of sewer gas. Traps used hereafter shall be provided with suitable accessible openings for cleaning purposes, and all such openings or clean outs shall be exposed to view. All traps depending on secret partitions to form a seal, and the trap cover with putty connections are prohibited.

TRAPS.

SEC. 11. Every sink, basin, bathtub, water-closet, wash tray, slop hopper, and every other fixture having a waste pipe, shall be furnished with a separate trap, which shall be placed as near as possible to the fixture it serves, except that when a set of bowls, or set of wash trays are close together, one trap may be used for them, but the trap must be within 3 feet from the most distant fixture that it is intended to serve. No traps shall be placed on vertical pipes. Wooden sinks or wash trays are prohibited unless rendered impervious to water.

VENTILATING TRAPS.

SEC. 12. All traps shall be protected from siphonage or air pressure by special cast-iron or lead air pipes of a size not less than the waste pipe they serve; said pipe shall be connected with the crown of the trap on its downward side. The diameter of back vent for S water-closets shall be not less than 2 inches internal diameter, for one or for two closets, but for any number exceeding two closets, the diameter shall be not less than 3 inches.

Ventilating pipes from any trap other than a water-closet discharge shall be of diameter not less than the pipe they serve, and whenever two or more of such ventilating pipes are connected the diameter of the same after the connection shall not be less than 2 inches.

All antisiphon or vent pipes of water-closets shall be connected in the bend beneath the floor as near as possible to the water-closet. The highest water-closet or sink, when within 3 feet of main soil pipe may be put in without antisiphon vent pipe.

All water-closets and slop hoppers within a building, using lead connections, shall have a cast-brass flange, not less than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness soldered to the lead pipe and the joint made with a putty of equal parts of white and red lead, bolted to the closet.

If the necessary position of a trap causes ventilation of the same to be impracticable, a special permit may be granted to use an approved form of nonsiphon trap, if in the judgment of the inspector of buildings and the inspector of plumbing such an arrangement is necessary or advisable. In no other case shall a trap be placed without ventilation as provided above. Forms of nonsiphon traps, and of water-closets that may be used are at all times subject to the regulations of the board of health.

VENTILATING PIPES.

SEC. 13. Air pipes shall run as direct as practicable and shall have such continuous slope as to avoid collecting water by condensation. Two or more air pipes may be connected as provided in section 12. They may be continued directly to and through the roof, when the diameter shall not be less than 3 inches and its opening shall be subject to the same regulations as provided for soil-pipe openings in section 8. Instead of extending through the roof, air pipes may, if favorably located, be connected with the soil pipe above the highest fixture discharging into the same.

Sewer, soil, or waste pipe ventilators, shall not be constructed of brick, sheet metal, or earthenware, and chimney flues shall not be used as such ventilators.

LOCAL VENT.

SEC. 14. Every water-closet shall be provided with a separate local vent unless otherwise permitted in the approved plans and specifications. The material of such vent shall be copper, galvanized iron, or cast iron, and its diameter shall not be less than 2 inches. It shall be carried upward and into a heated flue, if one is provided for the purpose, and if there is no heated flue it shall be entered into the kitchen chimney at a point to be approved by the inspector. An exception to the foregoing may be made when several closets are set close together in the same apartment, the local vents may be connected together before entering the flue or chimney. The diameter for one closet to be not less than 2 inches, for two and not more than four closets 3 inches, and for any number exceeding four closets a proportionally increased diameter.

SIZE OF WASTE.

SEC. 15. When two and not more than six fixtures, such as sinks, bowls, baths, or wash trays are used on one line, the waste pipe must be of cast iron, and not less than 2 inches in diameter; for any number exceeding six the waste pipe shall have a diameter of not less than 3 inches. No pipe less than 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter shall be used for waste, vent or flush pipes.

NUMBER OF CLOSETS.

SEC. 16. There shall be in all houses, blocks, or buildings for the employment of labor a separate water-closet for each tenement, and at least one water-closet for every 25 persons living, occupying, or being employed therein, conveniently located and constantly supplied with water.

WATER-CLOSET TANK.

SEC. 17. Every water-closet hereafter constructed shall be supplied with water from a special tank or cistern not used for any other purpose, and holding not less than 5 gallons, unless permission has been first obtained from the board of health to use other fixtures. The closet shall in all cases be separately and independently connected with the general or common drain of the house. The use of the pan or plunger closet is prohibited.

When necessary to renew any fixture from local cause, and all other parts of the house plumbing are in good condition, such fixture of approved make may be substituted without additional ventilation or alteration of the sewer system by special permission of the board of health; after such fixture has been placed the smoke or other test, if directed, to be applied to the entire plumbing of the building.

WATER-CLOSETS IN HOUSE.

SEC. 18. Water-closets must never be placed in an unventilated room or compartment. They shall, when practicable, be located in an apartment with a window of suitable dimensions leading directly to the outer air. When otherwise located the

apartment must be supplied with a suitable ventilating shaft or air duct, which shaft must not be used to ventilate habitable rooms. The space in and around water-closets, bathtubs, and washbowls shall not be inclosed by woodwork, but shall remain open and exposed to view, except that a closet may be made under a washbowl, when provided with a suitable door.

JOINTS.

SEC. 19. All joints in iron pipe must be packed with oakum, run full with molten lead, thoroughly calked and made tight. Lead shall not be less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and no paint or putty shall be applied to the same until it has been tested. All joints in tile pipe shall be thoroughly filled with hydraulic cement after the pipe is in its final position, and the joint shall be wiped inside to a smooth surface, offering a free flow to the sewage. No obstruction shall be left inside the pipe when connection is made with the iron. No tile shall be used inside the building as provided in section 5.

Every joint in lead pipe shall be made in a solder, and wiped joints are to be used where practicable. Every joint connecting lead pipe with iron pipe shall be made with extra heavy brass ferrule of the same size as the lead pipe, set in the hub of the branch of the iron pipe and calked with lead, the lead pipe to be attached to the brass ferrule by a wiped solder joint when practicable.

RAIN-WATER LEADERS.

SEC. 20. All rain-water leaders, when connected with the house system, shall be suitably trapped, and when within a building shall be of a size not less than the pipe which conducts the water from the roof. When two or more are connected together, the diameter shall be correspondingly increased; leaders shall be connected with the main soil pipe at such place as is approved by the inspector, which place shall be in front of all connections to which fixtures are attached, if practicable. No rain-water conductor shall be used as a soil, waste, or vent pipe, nor shall any soil, waste, or vent pipe be used as a rain-water conductor.

SOIL-PIPE TRAP.

SEC. 21. The soil pipe from where it enters the building to the roof shall be of diameter not less than 4 inches: *Provided, however,* That soil pipe of not less than 3 inches in diameter may be used when in the judgment of the inspector of plumbing and the inspector of buildings it is advisable.

Beyond all house connections, close to and inside the cellar wall, the soil pipe or house drain shall be provided with a trap the same size as the drain; said trap to be furnished with a 4-inch brass screw clean out with packing, made gas and air tight. The handhold shall be on the house side of the trap. There shall be no other trap on the soil pipe, nor shall this one be placed near the foot of the vertical portion thereof. Its setting shall not have an inclination to injure the seal of the trap. The trap may be placed outside the cellar wall by building about it a manhole to make it always accessible. It must be protected from frost.

FRESH-AIR INLET.

SEC. 22. There shall be a fresh-air inlet of not less than 4 inches diameter, entering the drain between the trap described in section 21 and all house connections. The fresh-air inlet shall enter said drain within 2 feet of said trap, and shall be connected with the outer air at a suitable distance from the nearest window or door and where it can not contaminate the cold-air box of the furnace. Air shall have free access thereto, but the pipe shall be protected by grating or otherwise from dirt and obstructions.

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REFRIGERATOR WASTE PIPES.

SEC. 23. Waste pipes from refrigerator or other receptacles in which provisions are stored shall not be connected with drain, soil, or waste pipes, unless such waste pipes are provided with traps suitably ventilated; and in every case there shall be an open tray or sink between the trap and refrigerator.

STEAM EXHAUST.

SEC. 24. No steam exhaust, blow-off, or drip pipe shall connect with the sewer, house drain, rain-water conductor, soil, waste, or vent pipe unless it first discharge into a suitable tank or condenser. Said condenser to be provided with a vent leading from its dome to the outer air of capacity not less than the aggregate capacity of all the pipes discharging into it. The said condenser may by proper connection and by special permit be allowed to discharge into the sewer; but such connection shall be made on the sewer side of the running trap.

GREASE TRAP.

SEC. 25. A suitable grease trap whenever required must be placed under the sink of every hotel, restaurant, eating house or other cooking establishment, and be easily accessible for inspection and cleaning.

INSPECTION.

SEC. 26. No person shall cover or conceal any part of the work until after it has been examined and approved by the inspector of plumbing. When the work is sufficiently advanced for the water-pressure test the plumber in charge shall send notice of the same to the inspector, in writing, on blanks furnished by the city. This, or such other test as shall be approved by the city engineer and inspector of buildings, shall be made within three days from the time of receiving such notice, and sooner if possible. As much of the work as practicable shall be completed before making this test. All pipes tested must be in their final position with permanent hangers, clamps, or supports. The plumber in charge of the work, after having securely closed all openings except at the top, shall make said test in the presence of and under the direction of said inspector. The pipe shall remain under pressure such time as required by the inspector; not to exceed three hours. All defective joints must be made tight, and all defective pipe removed and replaced by sound pipe within 10 days from the time of their rejection.

When the entire plumbing work has been completed the plumber must make application for final inspection, in writing, on blanks furnished by the city. The plumber must not leave the work until such inspection has been made by the smoke test or such other approved method as may be considered necessary. No fitting shall be covered nor the system used until such inspection has been made. Upon the satisfactory completion of the work the inspector of plumbing shall issue a certificate of approval to the owner of the premises or to his duly authorized agent. Such certificate shall also be filed in the office of the inspector of buildings.

Any such system put in and covered without due notice to the plumbing inspector must be uncovered for examination at the direction of said inspector. If the plumber in charge fails to do this it becomes the duty of the inspector of plumbing to uncover such as shall be necessary for the examination.

It shall be in order at any time during the progress of the work for the inspector of buildings or the inspector of plumbing to examine and approve or reject any portion of the same that shall be found not in accordance with the approved plans and specifications or whose execution is found not consistent with good workmanship.

GENERAL.

SEC. 27. All plumbing fixtures in the building shall have proper connection with the house drain, and all pipes must have a downward inclination to the drain or sewer of not less than one-fourth inch to the foot. Greater inclinations shall be given if practicable. Soil pipes from water-closets shall be not less than 4 inches in diameter.

CONNECTION.

SEC. 28. When practicable, the waste pipes from all fixtures except water-closets shall be connected with the soil pipe above the nearest water-closet connection, and no such waste pipe shall discharge into the discharge pipe of any closet between said closet and the soil pipe unless such junction be made in the most favorable position, and unless the trap of such waste pipe be properly ventilated.

DRIPS—OVERFLOW PIPES.

SEC. 29. Drip or overflow pipes from safes under fixtures or from tanks shall be run into some open space where they may be seen, and in no case shall any pipe be connected with any soil or waste pipe.

CAST-IRON PIPE COATING.

SEC. 30. All cast-iron pipe used shall be sound, free from holes, and of uniform thickness in any cross-section. Before being connected it shall be thoroughly coated, inside and out, with coal tar pitch varnish applied hot by immersion, or with some equivalent substance satisfactory to the inspector of buildings.

PRIVY VAULTS OR CESSPOOLS.

SEC. 31. No person or persons shall hereafter construct a privy vault within the limits of the city, on any lot or premises where there is a sewer in any street or alley adjoining such lot or premises. In any locality where sewer is not accessible a privy vault or cesspool if built shall conform to the regulations prescribed by the board of health. If no regulation of said board relates thereto, the location, size, and construction of said vault or cesspool shall be subject to the approval of the inspector of buildings and the inspector of plumbing. Plans and specifications for the same shall be included in the plans and specifications for the house plumbing as provided in these regulations.

TANK VALVES.

SEC. 32. All tanks erected after the approval of these regulations shall be of suitable dimensions and provided with the most approved ball cocks and floats, capable of withstanding the pressure to which they may be subjected, and valves which shall conduct a copious supply of water at all times to the fixtures which they serve.

SEC. 33. These regulations shall not be operative over that portion of the city other than the area included within the fire limits, as established by the city council, except such portion thereof as the regulations of the board of health shall make obligatory upon said otherwise exempted districts.

EXCEPTIONS.

SEC. 34. Any fixture or set of fixtures not provided for in these regulations shall require the unanimous approval in writing of the board of health, the inspector of buildings, and the inspector of plumbing. An exception to any one of these regulations shall require the same approval. It shall be made only in a special case, and then only when considered necessary or advisable by those so approving.

PENALTY.

SEC. 35. The penalty for violating any of these provisions or regulations of this ordinance shall be as provided in section 8, chapter 103, of the Revised Laws.